The New-York Times.

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GREAT CAVALRY FIGHT.

The Engagement at Beverley's Ford and Brandy Station.

Full Details from Our Special Correspondents.

Desperate and Gallant Fighting by Our Forces.

THE REBELS DRIVEN BACK THREE MILES.

THEIR CAMPS CAPTURED AND OCCUPIED

Two Hundred Prisoners and One Stand of Colors Taken.

Mighty Important Information Gained.

Stuart Proposing to Start on his Great Raid Yesterday Morning.

His Force 12,000 Cavalry and 16 Pieces of Artillery.

Our Losses About 400 Killed, Wounded and Missing.

THE REBEL LOSS MUCH HEAVIER.

IN BIVOUAC AT RELLSTON, VA., ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD, Tuesday Evening, June 9, 1863.

This has truly been an exciting day. An hour since I sent you the mere skeleton of the day's operations, which scarcely afforded any idea of the extent or character of our achievements. I informed you by letter on Monday what might be expected to-day, and I have now the result to record.

About the middle of last week, information of a pretty positive character was received at headquarters, concerning the massing and drilling of a large force of the enemy's cavalry in the vicinity of Culpepper. Numerous reports had been received before, but they were more or less conflicting, especially that portion of them which concerned the movement of the rebel infantry, which was in a contrary direction. In my letter of Monday I gave a substance such information and character of the enemy's augmented cavalry force. It was in the main correct, but, in the light of to-day's operations, I can give you the details as specifically as you can desire, for, beside defeating the enemy in a severe battle, we have ravaged his camp, ascertained his strength to a figure, and frustrated a bold plan, the execution of which was to have begun to-morrow morning at daylight.

The bold reconnoissance across the Rappahannock on Friday last, below Fredericksburg, which we rightly thought would startle the indifferent public, had more than one object. Its first object was to discover the exact whereabouts of the rebel army, which was accomplished Saturday morning. Its second object was to remain where it was as a diversion, while we hastily gathered together a force to feel of, and if prudent, to attack this threatening mass of cavalry opposite our extreme right flank.

Gen. HOOKER conceived the whole plan very quickly, and caused its execution to be begun with that rapidity and secrecy for which he is noted.

Saturday evening the composition of the force was determined upon, and all the cavalry that could be made immediately available was detailed for the work under command of Gen. PLEASANTON, (Gen. STONEMAN having been relieved,) assisted by Gens. BUFORD and GAMBLE, and Col. DUFFIE, as subordinate commanders. In addition, two small brigades of picked infantry, under Gen. AMES, of the Eleventh corps, and Gen. RUSSELL, of the Sixth corps, were detailed to accompany the expedition. A detail of artillery was made in the proportion of one battery to each brigade, the horse-batteries, with the cavalry, being in charge of Capt. RONDEREN, chief of artillery on Gen. PLEASANTON'S Staff.

The infantry force selected challenged particular admiration. The regiments were small, but they were reliable—such for instance as the Second, Third and Seventh Wisconsin, Second and Thirty-third Massachusetts, Sixth Maine, Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth New-York, and one or two others of like character.

The force, when completed, did not by several thousand reach the reported number of the enemy, from twelve to fifteen thousand, but then so far as cavalry was concerned we took all that could be spared, and as far as infantry was concerned the event proved that fifty at most was sent as could be used to advantage. And that there was a strong supposition that the force of the enemy had been exaggerated.

General PLEASANTON's cavalry rendezvoused during Saturday and Sunday at Catlett's Station and Warrenton Junction, getting supplies of forage and food from Alexandria, by the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. Gen. AMES' infantry moved Saturday evening to the Spotted Tavern, and on Sunday to new Baltimore Station. Gen. RUSSELL'S brigade moved on Sunday to Hartwood Church, and on Monday to Kelly's Ford. The plan was to rendezvous the Command at the two points on the Rappahannock, Beverly's Ford on the right and Kelly's Ford on the left, the two being six miles apart, and then move the column forward toward Culpepper, on roads converging at Brandy Station, where a junction of the forces was to be formed, or sooner, if necessary.

On Monday evening, therefore, Gen. BUFORD'S column left Warrenton Junction, and followed by Gen. AMES from Baltimore, encountered for the night near the Rector Mansion, about six miles from Beverly's Ford. Gen. GAMBLE taking his own and Col. DUFFIE's command, moved to the left from the Junction, and encamped for the night in close proximity to Kelly's Ford, where Gen. RUSSELL had already arrived. No fires were allowed, and a vigilant watch was kept to prevent disturbance or anything which might give any indication of our presence.

The orders were to arrive the commands of 3 A. M., and to make the passage of the river as soon as it was daylight.

At dawn Gen. BUFORD's command was in motion. Col. DAVIS' brigade, led by two squadrons of the Eighth New-York, and supported by the Eighth Illinois and Third Indiana, had the advance. The morning was cool and pleasant, a thick mist hung over the river, and objects on the other side were rather indistinct. Our cavalry soon reached the river, dashed in, dashed up the bank, and were well on the opposite side before the rebels in their fortifications were aware of their presence. The enthusiasm of the movement completely surprised them, and they at once broke for the first friendly thicket, which was about one-fourth of a mile in their rear. Our cavalry followed rapidly, and in three minutes the first severe skirmish occurred, in which we speedily lost one of the most valued officers of the command, Capt. B. F. Davis, of the Eighth New-York cavalry, and captain in the First Regular cavalry, and the same gallant officer who led the gallant charge out of Harper's Ferry last Fall, and captured Longstreet's ammunition train. While the rebels, who were dismounted reached the woods, they began to skirmish, and detained our force there long enough to give the alarm to Jones' brigade, they being encamped just beyond in the outer edge of the woods. Though their horses were greater in the debris, yet they speedily fell in, and in a very short time two or three squadrons came charging down the road and through the timber. Hurling their forces upon the Eighth New-York, they broke it and broke it back, and killed and wounded quite a number. Col. DAVIS, who was gallantly leading the advance, turned to rally them, and waving his sword to the Eighth Illinois, shouted, "Come on boys," when a rebel rode out in front of him, and fired three shots from his pistol at him, the last one taking effect in his forehead, and inflicting a mortal wound. Quick as thought, Lieut. PARSONS, acting A. A. General to Col. DAVIS, was at the side of the rebel, and raising, in his stirrups, with one well directed blow of his sabre, he laid his head open midway between eyes and chin, and the wretch fell dead in the dust at his horse's feet. PARSONS is but a youth; his adversary was a strong, athletic man, yet the former, though young in years and slight stature, nobly avenged his Commander's fall.

By this time the gallant Eighth Illinois, though meeting with a hot reception, in which Capt. CLARK and Lieut. TOURNE were both wounded, had charged upon the rebels, and driven them back upon the main body of the enemy, who were now engaged in deploying and forming in the rear of the woods, one just beyond their camp, nearly two miles from the river.

Maj. WHITE's command now came up in the support of the Illinois and Indiana troops. Gen. AMES also brought his infantry over, and deployed them on the left of the road as skirmishers, and then pushed them out in line of battle to the edge of the woods, in front of which the enemy was drawn up by squadrons, with artillery at the intervals, which omitted no opportunity to shell everything in sight that had motion in it. Thus far the enemy evidently had but one brigade at hand, and a few prisoners taken said they belonged to the Sixth, Seventh and Twelfth Virginia cavalry, of General JONES' brigade. When asked if he was "Jones, the guerrilla," they indignantly denied the imputation. Nevertheless he was. Gen. PLEASANTON now directed Gen. BUFORD to make preparations to charge the force in the field, while the infantry and artillery engaged it in front. It was desirable to do this as soon as possible, as the enemy might be getting reinforcements at any moment. Gen. BUFORD having driven the enemy's pickets and skirmishers in the open fields on the right of the road, sent in the Sixth Pennsylvania, supported by the Fifth and Sixth regulars, to charge this line on the flank. The Pennsylvanians came up to their work in splendid style. This is the regiment formerly known as the "Lancers," and they had a matter of pride to settle in this charge. Steadily and gallantly, they advanced out of the woods, in excellent order, and then dashed across the open field in an oblique direction toward the enemy's guns. They went up almost to their very muzzles, through a storm of canister and shell, and would have taken them, when suddenly there dashed out of the woods on their right flank, in almost the very spot from which they themselves had issued, two whole regiments of the enemy, on the full charge. Retreat was almost cut off, but the regiments, now subjected to a fire in front, and on both flanks, charged back, cutting their way out with considerable loss. The Sixth regulars came to the rescue, but the fire was so severe that even these veterans could not stand it, and they fell back with some loss. In this charge we lost about the only prisoners captured by the enemy during the day. Maj. MORRIS, of the Sixth Pennsylvania, was seen to fall from his horse, and is probably wounded and a prisoner. Capt. DAVIS, of the same regiment, was killed. Capt. LAZEAR was wounded, and Maj. HASBROUCK had his horse shot under him. Capt. DAMERON, of Gen. BUFORD'S Staff, a model of cool and dauntless bravery, charged with the regiments, and his horse was shot in two places. He describes the charge as one of the finest of the war.

The enemy was now being reinforced very rapidly, and in a short time Gen. PLEASANTON found that BUFORD'S small division was opposed by three strong brigades of rebels, with artillery to match.

After the repulse of the Sixth Pennsylvania, the rebels made two rapid attempts to gain our rear and the approaches to the ford, both on our right and on our left, but particularly on the right. But they were handsomely foiled by BUFORD, and for two hours there was very sharp skirmishing, rapid shelling and admirable manœuvering by both sides, on the open and undulating fields on our extreme right. A brigade of the enemy's cavalry came down the road which branches off to the right from Beverley's, and made a dash for the ford. But they were too late. A couple of squadrons and a section of artillery interposed. They never got nearer than a mile to the point, and during the two hours that they remained in position they suffered severely from our shells and skirmishers.

At this stage of the engagement, Gen. PLEASANTON plainly saw that the division under Gen. BUFORD was far outnumbered, and much anxiety was expressed to hear from Gen. GAMBLE, whose column was considerably stronger than BUFORD'S. Word had been received from him at 8 o'clock, saying that he had crossed with scarce any opposition, and that he was driving the enemy before him, but his guns had not yet been heard. Matters thus remained at a stay-off until twelve o'clock, nothing being done save some artillery practice, which was pretty accurate on both sides. We dismounted one gun of a section that the enemy had on the extreme right, and compelled the enemy to move the other. During this interim the skirmishers of each party would frequently become very annoying. Gen. AMES formed his skirmish line, and they picked off the rebel officers without mercy. Although our infantry were masked by the timber, yet the enemy seemed to know what we had, and always refused to meet them, save by dismounted cavalry as skirmishers against skirmishers. They were very profuse of their shells and canister, however, and opened whenever any of our cavalry approached near enough. Many of our men were wounded by canister shot, a thing almost heretofore unknown in cavalry fighting.

At one time, on the left of Gen. AMES' brigade, the rebel cavalry skirmishers had advanced and concealed themselves in some bushes, where they were sending a body of the Ninth New-York. Major KAMPE, of that regiment, was hastily ordered to take a squadron and drive them out. This he most gallantly did, though it was right in the teeth of the enemy's artillery, and he was met by a perfect storm of canister. He captured fifty prisoners, but owing to the severity of the enemy's fire, could bring but a portion of them away. The gallant Major was himself wounded in the shoulder.

About 1 o'clock, BUFORD again began to press the enemy, and this time he showed evident signs of concession, and soon withdrew his force from our right flank as though he had a fire in the rear. About the same time we heard GAMBLE's guns, and some prisoners taken from Rosser's North Carolina brigade just then reported Gen. KUSSEL's infantry advancing through the woods on their right flank and rear. Gen. GAMBLE, from the sound of the firing, was evidently in the vicinity of Brandy Station. PLEASANTON now pushed forward, but the rebels soon gave way, and fell back rapidly. They were in a bad predicament—for GAMBLE was almost directly in their rear, RUSSELL was on their right flank, and BUFORD on their front. They therefore made a hasty retreat, abandoning their old camp entirely, part of which we had already occupied, and two regiments were very near being cut off, as KUSSELL moved off toward the right, to make connection with BUFORD. They had but a narrow strip of land, not covered by our force, through which to escape.

Gen. PLEASANTON's headquarters were moved forward to where the rebel Commander's tent had been, and the lines of the two columns were soon connected.

Gen. BUFORD reported that his two brigades, under KILPATRICK and WYNDHAM, had been hotly engaged all the morning, but had driven the enemy uniformly from the river back to Brandy Station. Our troops, especially the First New-Jersey, First Maine and Tenth New-York, fought most gallantly, and repulsed the enemy in repeated charges, though losing heavily themselves. The artillery with Gen. GAMBLE also suffered considerably, and the Sixth New-York battery was almost totally disabled. It did excellent service, however. In the charges by Gen. GAMBLE'S column, a stand of colors and over one hundred and fifty prisoners were taken. Col. WYNDHAM'S brigade captured the heights commanding Brandy Station, and there discovered rebel infantry being brought up by the cars. A portion of it drew up and fired a volley at our cavalry. Another correspondent will give you further particulars about the gallant fighting of this column. Col. WYNDHAM was shot through the calf of the leg by a musket-ball, but his wound is not serious, and he still keeps the saddle.

While a junction was being effected with GAMBLE'S column on the left, BUFORD and AMES were pushing out on the right, and, with YOUNG'S battery, BUFORD and by 3 o'clock carried all the ridges occupied by the enemy during the forenoon, and had forced him back over three miles from the river. In these repulses the regulars, especially the Second and Fifth regiments, distinguished themselves by their intrepidity. The Third Wisconsin skirmishers also won praise by the accuracy of their fire, which was fatal to many a rebel.

The fact that the enemy were now falling back upon strong infantry supports, and we being already numerically inferior to them, induced Gen. PLEASANTON to consult with his subordinates, and it having been left discretionary with the former to advance or return, it was finally deemed prudent to return, and at o'clock our forces began falling back. The enemy was not inclined to "stick a fight" on the return, and save some slight skirmishing, we were not molested. BUFORD'S division fell back to Beverley's Ford, and GAMBLE'S division to Rappahannock Ford, a mile and a half below. We brought off all our dead and wounded, and also some of the enemy's, while many of the latter were still remaining on the field when we retired. By dark our forces were all over the river, and the wounded of BUFORD'S division all loaded in the cars and on the way to Washington. The loss in his division is about one hundred and eighty, and in GAMBLE'S about the same. The rebel prisoners report their loss as heavier than ever before, and express admiration of the gallantry of our cavalry. The total number of prisoners taken is about two hundred and twenty-five, and we lost about fifty.

Though our force was not large enough to thoroughly defeat the rebels, yet they received a sound thrashing, and it will result in postponing their "grand raids" into the North for some time, if not indefinitely; for, beside chastising them, we have gained full information of their strength, character and designs. Witness the following letter captured on the battle-field, which I have copied from the original certificate:

CAMP NEAR BRANDON STATION, Commission Count-house, June 8, 1863.

DEAR BROTHER: We moved from the vicinity of Culpepper to this place. We have been here ever since we left Dayton one week ago to-day, and after five days of marching, we encamped at this place. We have had two grand reviews of five brigades of cavalry, about 12,000 in number, under Gen. STUART. The first took place on Saturday, when we were inspected by STUART; and I have just now returned from the second, when we were inspected by Lieut-Gen. ROBERT E. LEE, in person. He was a fine looking man, but very gray haired. We are now in a battery numbering about sixteen pieces, under the command of Major RANSOM. Longstreet's division passed us on Saturday. The Wise artillery was along. You can look out for some small fighting before a week. We are now about two miles from the Rappahannock, at Beverley's Ford. I expect, from the preparations that is being made, that we are going to make a grand raid toward the Potomac, as soon as the valley is cleared.

You must excuse the shortness of this letter, as I have just returned from the review, and feel tired from riding so much. Direct your letter to Carter's battery, Jones' cavalry brigade.

Please write immediately, as we may leave in a couple of days.

Your affectionate brother, J. M. D.

I have the same blank for the sake of the writer. This confirms all the information we previously had. Fitzhugh Lee, W. F. Lee, G. W. Jones, Robertson, of North Carolina, and Fiser, of Virginia, commanded the brigades. In the latter's brigade in all the mounted infantry they had—reported at 900 men.

An order was issued from Gen. STUART, dated June 5, ordering the commands to be kept in readiness to move at fifteen minutes' notice.

A Captain, who was taken prisoner, said they were under orders to move on Wednesday morning at daylight. They moved a day sooner, and backward at that.

The prompt manner in which these plans of the enemy have been baffled will elicit the admiration of every one. A day lost, and it could have been the last. Their plans are now known, and we can prepare accordingly. Pennsylvania and Maryland will awake to the importance of the occasion, and make all needful preparation to receive the hordes of raiders. They will probably early enter, not shaken, their designs, and such a body of cavalry once loose in a defenceless State they can take the whole of it. But Gen. HOOKER has unmasked them, and given time for preparation. Shortly he will be fully ready himself to take them thoroughly in hand.

L. L. CROUNSE.

THE CASUALTIES.

My associate, Mr. PAGE, has made up the following list of casualties, which comprises nearly all of those in Gen. BUFORD'S column, and a few from that of Gen. GAMBLE'S:

KILLED.

Col. B. F. Davis, 6th New-York cavalry, commanding brigade, Buford's division.
Lieut.-Col. Irvin, 16th New-York cavalry.
Capt. Foote, 6th New-York cavalry.
Capt. Davis, 6th Pennsylvania cavalry.
Capt. Candell, 2d regular cavalry.
Lieut. Cutler, 9th New-York cavalry.
A. J. Supplee, Co. A, 6th Pennsylvania cavalry.
James Evans, Co. L, 8th Illinois.
John Lanson, Co. A, 9th New-York.
Daniel Crimmings, Co. C, 5th regulars.
John S. Smith, Co. D, 6th New-York.
Chas. Ford, Co. D, 9th New-York.
Charles Richards, 9th New-York.

WOUNDED.

Col. Wyndham, 1st New-Jersey cavalry, commanding brigade, Gregg's division—left leg, slight.
Lieut.-Col. Broderick, 1st New-Jersey—wounded and missing.
Maj. Shelmire, 1st N. J.—wounded and missing.
Maj. Morris, 6th Pennsylvania cavalry—wounded and prisoner.
Capt. Lazear, 6th Pennsylvania—hand.
Lieut. Reeves, Co. C, 9th New-York—side.
Lieut. Phillips, Co. L, 6th, New-York—left leg amputated.
Lieut. Lemare, 2d United States—seriously.
Lieut. Maldon, 6th U. S.—back, not serious.
Lieut. Greenlee, Col. Wyndham's Staff—knee.
Lieut. Brooks, 1st New-Jersey—arm.
Lieut. Lucas, 1st Pennsylvania—hand.
Lieut. G. S. Taylor, 3d Indiana—leg.
Lieut. D. F. Smith, 6th Pennsylvania—forehead.
Lieut. G. Urban, Co. B, 5th United States—leg.
Lieut. F. W. Dickinson, Co. D, 5th United States—head, slight.
Lieut. J. W. Houston, Co. D, 134th New-York infantry—thigh.
Lieut. Elser, 6th New-York—mortally.
Capt. George A. Forsyth, 5th Illinois—thigh.
Capt. Clark, commanding regiment, 8th Ill.—hand.
Maj. Martin, 8th N. Y.—hand, and prisoner.
Capt. J. Hynes, Co. G, 8th Illinois—foot.
L. L. Crounse, correspondent New-York TIMES—left shoulder, slight.
Lieut. E. Lomboy, 2d U. S. cavalry—neck.
Lieut. F. Quirk, 2d U. S. cavalry—left leg.
Adjutant Ellis, 6th Pennsylvania cavalry—left leg.
Lieut. Luther Herrick, 6th New-York cavalry—right thigh.
Lieut. C. H. Locke, 2d U. S. cavalry—side.
Lieut. E. B. Wells, 2d U. S. cavalry—abdomen.

Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Corp. Wm. O'Moore, Co. L—shoulder.
Sergt. C. L. Bumer—neck.
Thompson Gentry, Co. H—left hand and knee.
John S. Smith, Co. H—hand.
Henry McGovern, Co. L—right side.
Edmund Barry, Co. K—left foot.
Thomas Ryan, Co. F—foot.
Sergt. Keyser, Co. C—foot.
Sergt. James Naylor, Co. E—hand.
John Shields, Co. K—face.
John McQuaid, Co. K—leg.
John D. Schweizer, Co. E—head.

Eighth Illinois Cavalry.

James O'Brien—right foot.
Judson W. Farrar—knee, by a shell.
James McCarty—side and back.
Capt. A. Clark—in hand, in command of regiment, in the first charge.
Charles Sirpes—back.
Geo. Huff, Co. K—sprained.
W. Oesman, Co. H—left arm.
Isaac M. Brooks, Co. H—right hand.
M. Crossman, Co. A—arm.

Eighth New-York Cavalry.

Geo. McBinney—left breast.
Chas. Geer, Co. E—left leg.
John Smith, Co. E—left leg.
G. W. Clark, Co. A—[illegible]
Henry Smith, Co. E—right foot.
Milton Quirez, Co. M—breast.
Wm. H. Stegeman, Co. A—left side.
Rising Lome, Co. H—right shoulder.
S. B. Falkner, Co. A.
John Sirkman, Co. A—right shoulder.
Frank L. Thompson, Co. H—left foot.
Corp. Geo. D. Schot, Co. K—left foot.
Chester Church, Co. D—side and finger.
T. Walsor, Co. F—left shoulder.
Sergt. Daniel Hoskell, Co. E—hand.
Sergt. J. J. Brown—left foot.
B. H. Cox, Co. K—left leg.
—— Schneider, chief trumpeter—arm.
S. H. Bell, Co. H—back.
H. Burroughs, Com. Sergt.—three sabre cuts.
Wilson Cruthers, Co. M—leg.
John Byers—left wound.

Third Indiana Cavalry.

John Walters, Co. H—neck.
D. W. Kirkpatrick, Co. A—arm.
David Schumaker, Co. D—hip.
Eugene Page, Co. B—thigh.

Second United States Cavalry.

R. M. Adams, Co. F—right leg.
John Henderson, Co. B—head.
James Campbell, Co. D—sabre wound in head.
F. Lorenz, Co. L—shoulder and leg.
W. Cooper, Co. F—face.

Ninth New-York Cavalry.

Henry Gibbs—left leg.
Major Martin—right shoulder, not serious.
Isaac Benham, Co. A—right leg.
John G. Dixon, Co. M—left leg.

Fifth Regular Cavalry.

Richard Hanlon, Co. C—thigh.
Sergt. Jacob Rust, Co. C—shoulder.
Corp. Seitz Collins, Co. C—head, slight.
Sergt. Grotbem—right arm.
Sergt. Kane, Co. K—left thigh.
Julius Goldwig, Co. A—left foot.
Mike Doherty, Co. G—abdomen.
A. Spoigle, Co. K—neck.
Charles Glenn, Co. K—back.
John Marshall, Co. D—breast.
Corp. Wilson, Co. D—head.
Wm. Mackler, Co. B—left leg.

Sixth Regular Cavalry.

John F. Kinney, Co. I—cheek.
Wm. Williams, Co. D—left leg, above knee.
Wm. Luninger, Co. C—testicles.
Fred. Taro, Co. C—right foot.
Corp. Charles F. Meller, Co. F—left breast.
Hermim Groff, Co. C—left leg.

Miscellaneous.

Thomas Day, Co. K, 1st U. S. Artillery—head.
O. S. Hire, 5th Illinois—elbow.
C. W. Stanton, 2d United States—side.
George Mills, 8th Illinois—head.
Wm. Shuliff, 8th Illinois—foot.
M. Fifer, 2d U. S.—leg.
D. H. Bowman, 33d Massachusetts Infantry—arm.
A. J. Ham, 2d U. S.—leg.
H. Coates, 6th U. S.—cheek.
Sergt. Wm. Colt, Co. G, 6th New-York—instep.
Wm. L. Colt, Co. G, 6th New-York—foot.
J. Chambellain, 8th New-York—head.
Patrick Kelly, Co. M, 9th New-York—foot.
B. Dingmas, Co. E, 6th United States—hip.
E. N. Foster, Co. D, 3d Wisconsin—side.
Joseph Attwood, Co. I, 6th New-York—arm.
Geo. Woodruff, Co. C, 8th Illinois—head.
O. Richard, Co. N, 5th Pennsylvania—thigh.
James Lewin, Co. E, 6th Pennsylvania—side.
E. D. Hughes, Co. A, 6th Pennsylvania—side.
H. Hug, 9th New-York—back and arm.
Lee Jones, Co. D, 6th United States—breast.
H. Burns, 6th United States—side.
C. Miller, 6th United States—side.
M. Arnold, Co. A, 9th New-York—groin.
John E. Dewitt, Co. A, 9th New-York—head.
Sergt. M. Sammy, Co. A, 9th New-York—leg.
Geo. C. Wesley, Co. C, 9th New-York—slight.
C. Van Epps, Co. A, 9th New-York—rib broken.
John Buston, Co. E, 9th New-York—ankle.
J. Clemens, Co. H, 8th Illinois—arm.
Chas. Minor, Co. G, 8th New-York—hip.
E. Mason, Co. D, 2d Massachusetts—knee.
David Edwers, 134th New-York Infantry—ankle.
John Kinzer, Co. G, 6th Pennsylvania—leg.
Feltz Collins, Co. C, 5th United States—head.
J. W. Ross, Co. A, 4th Virginia, (rebel)—neck.
John H. Kendrick, 33d Mass. infantry—cheek.
Sergt. D. McGregor, Co. H, 9th New-York.
Fullerton, Co. B, 2d U. S.—right shoulder.
Gen. Bartlin, Co. E, 13th Wisconsin Infantry—right shoulder.
D. Evans, Co. E, 14th Wis. infantry—right arm.
G. E. Conkright, Co. A, 9th New-York—hand.
G. W. Van Ness, Co. A, 9th New-York—hand.
James Hanson, 33d Mass. infantry—breast.
L. J. Powers, 33 Mass. infantry—foot amputated.

Eighty-sixth New-York Infantry.

Corp. Henry H. Cole—hand.
Corp. Charles R. Cannell—left hand.
Charles L. Odell, Co. E—head.
Albert Silcbee, Co. D—face.
Edward Stuart, Co. F—left shoulder, shell.
Myron M. Seeley, Co. F—hand.
Sergt. Jay Ryan, Co. A—six ball wounds in legs.
Sergt. E. S. Camp, Co. E—left leg.
John Hanley, Co. E—left thigh.
Sergt. E. S. Kane, Co. E—left leg.
A. J. Marvin, Co. E—finger.

One Hundred and Twenty-fourth New-York—Infantry.

—— Callis, Co. D—slightly wounded.
James N. Hazen, Co. F—fingers, slightly.
W. E. Gallister, Co. E—shell wound in shoulder.
John Raymond, Co. D—thumb of right hand.
James Jones, Co. A—leg.
Daniel A. Norman, Co. A—finger, right hand.
Ed. Sharpe, Co. F—right arm.
Sanford Gordon, Co. F—hip.

Third Wisconsin Infantry.

N. Clarno, Co. C—left leg.
G. L. Harrison, Co. I—side.
Henry Butler, Co. C—thigh.
James Colcer, Co. C—foot.
Joseph S. Amos, Co. E—finger.
James Barrett, Co. E—thigh.
Wm. Steffes, Co. E—right arm.
Hank Berryman, Co. E—foot.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

AFFAIRS PROGRESSING FAVORABLY.

Our Total Loss thus Far Not Over Seven Thousand.

Arrival of Admiral Farragut with Additional Gunboats.

AN ALMOST CONSTANT BOMBARDMENT.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 10.

The *Commercial* has advices from Vicksburgh through an officer of the Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteers.

The condition of affairs there was favorable.

The troops were impressed with the idea that Vicksburgh must fall, and have no idea of failure.

Our losses are greatly exaggerated.

The total loss since the crossing of the Mississippi will not exceed 7,000.

THE LATEST CAIRO DISPATCHES.

Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.

CAIRO, Sunday, June 7—10 P. M.

The steamer *Alice Dean*, Capt. PARRAN, bringing Vicksburgh dates to Thursday, and Memphis dates of yesterday P. M., arrived this evening.

An officer of the *Alice Dean* reports everything progressing as usual in the rear of Vicksburgh. The sappers and miners were still burrowing the hillsides. The gunboats and mortar-boats are still operating in front, and new siege guns had opened fire on Thursday, as had been anticipated, but with what success was not ascertained.

Our sharpshooters still command the rebel works in the rear, and the rebels are not allowed to show their heads without becoming *targets for hundreds of rifles*.

The general position of GRANT'S army remains unchanged. The advanced regiments are being daily relieved, and fresh ones take their places. Gen. GREENVILLE is at Big Black River, to hold Joe JOHNSTON in check, should he attempt a movement. JOHNSTON'S force, it is supposed, is not over 10,000 reliable fighting men; but he is reported to have 20,000 conscripts, of all ages, at Enfaw, Miss., and about the same number near Jackson.

Deserters report the rebels in the besieged city as reduced to one ration per day, consisting of thirteen ounces of meat and meal, and greatly demoralized in other respects.

The military condition of GRANT'S army is good.

The *Alice Dean* took down goods. Her Captain says they have no more room for hospital stores, for the sick and wounded have more than needed. Nearly all the wounded having been taken up to Memphis, they are well supplied with everything.

DETAILS OF THE SIEGE.

The Weather—Heat—Sinking of the Cincinnati—Busy Times at Vicksburgh—Admiral Porter—Farragut on hand—A Fine Day in Vicksburgh.

From Our Own Correspondent.

IN REAR OF VICKSBURGH, Saturday, May 30.

The weather, which for the last month has been as cool as one could expect, has suddenly become as hot as the furnace prepared for the three uncompromising Hebrews. The air is tremulous with heat; the dust-covered leaves droop and wither; thunders go growling and roaring over the sky toward evening, but bring us no rain, only hot lightnings and hyperbolical clouds; the nights are stale with polished skies and a bright moon that instead of light glow with and reflect back the heat which the earth has absorbed during the day. Where yesterday there was a green, placid bayou, there is to-day only a natural canal, on whose steep banks lie rotting dogs and unshapely driftwood, and whose bottom is covered here with oozy, bubbling slime, and there with yawning cracks that seem to open down to the centre of the earth.

Standing upon any one of the higher hills between Haines' Bluff and Vicksburgh, the entire position of our army, its movements and the passage of teams can be correctly guessed at by the spectator, by watching the lines of dust that rise above the ocean of verdure whose leafy swells and hollows stretch away illimitably before him.

The Southern Summer—that Summer with its sweltering heats, its dried-up streams, its nights dripping with unhealthy dews, its dust-malaria, discomforts and death—is upon us.

We are making *some* progress toward the capture of Vicksburgh, although, just now, operations are so multifarious and extended, that it puzzles one to keep track of them all, and at the same time to catch other bearings upon the main object of the present undertaking. MOWER, with his brigade, is skirmishing with rebels at Haines' Bluff; BLAIR, with a small army, has struck up in the direction of Yazoo City; other troops are leaving various portions of our line of investment, and moving in converging lines toward some point between Yazoo City and Big Black River; and then there is our army digging [illegible] Vicksburgh; a fleet of mortar-boats thundering away in front; a reinforcement of gunboats from below, up FARRAGUT, and of land forces by BANKS; marching, in all, as broad a field of operations as a correspondent can well keep watch of.

Day before yesterday several gunboats from below, and the Cincinnati from above, made a combined attack upon the river defences of Vicksburgh, which resulted in the withdrawal of the former and the sinking of the latter, with a loss of thirty-one men killed and wounded. The fight did not last long, and resulted in adding strength to the conviction that timclads are inferior to stoutly earthworks placed on an eminence, so that the latter have the other under a plunging fire. Fort Donelson, Fort Pillow, Fort Pemberton, Fort Hudson, No. Ten, Grand Gulf, Haines' Bluff and Vicksburgh have proved this fact beyond dispute. The gunboats claim to have silenced the batteries at Grand Gulf; they almost drove us to the extent that the rebel gunners ceased firing, not to the extent of disabling the guns, as is shown by the fact that when, two or three hours afterward, the transports ran by, every gun save one was in working order.

At Haines' Bluff the gunboats have again and again tried their metal without ever having effected the slightest damage upon the impregnable fortifications; and yet, after GRANT, by a march of 150 miles, and fighting five bloody battles, had secured a position in rear of Haines' Bluff, and forced its evacuation, the Admiral runs up, lands his forces, and in two days after nineteen rebel guns bear the announcement that they were "captured by the U. S. naval squadron, May 9, under Rear-Admiral A. H. G. PORTER of Haines' Bluff, Miss."

The Cincinnati received a shot through her bow, close to her water-line. She commenced sinking, but was run into a slough or small bayou on the opposite side of the river before she sank too far to become unmanageable. She will not prove a loss, as she is only partially submerged, and can, with no great labor, be raised and made as good as new in a short time.

The eight mortar-boats seem to be doing very efficient service. Within the last five days they have blown up choice magazines in town, and besides causing much other perceptible damage, have kept the inhabitants in a almost state of alarm and wakefulness. Deserters, of whom there is a continual stream, inform us that soldiers, citizens and everybody else, live night and day in dugouts, outside of which there is not an instants security of life. Wednesday was determined upon as a fast-day, with the double purpose, probably, of propitiating Providence and ascertaining their limited rations. In the evening one of the Pastors, during a lull in the firing, got a few of his flock together, and took possession of one of the churches, for the purpose of holding a meeting, ostensibly for prayer and preaching. Scarcely were they in full progress, or a short hymn, one of the mortars cracked through the roof beneath, which was gathered the assembled supplicants, and blew out entire end of the building, leaving a pile of brick, dust and shattered timbers. Of course this interruption put an end to the prayer-meeting, and instanter the pious rebels betook themselves to the security of their kitchen. To a superstitious mind, the advent of the shell at that particular moment and place might intimate that Providence was not listening with a willing ear to their petitions for the success of treason; but, whatever deductions they may derive from this incident, it is more than likely that hereafter their sectarial orisons, as well as their vesper supplications, will not be put forth in places liable to the visitation of our 200-pound shells.

Deserters also state that they have sufficient provisions to sustain life for three weeks by reducing the issue to half and quarter rations. They say that their force consists of from 18,000 to 20,000 men, but that the counter-commanding kept up from our front has worked them out by keeping them constantly on the alert, and preventing them from sleeping. They continue to hold out under the hope that they may yet receive assistance from beyond Big Black River.

Yesterday morning the mortars, gunboats and all the batteries on land opened simultaneously soon after daylight, and kept up the fire until each gun had expended fifteen rounds; the whole being devised to annoy the rebels, for which purpose the guns were all elevated, and to celebrate the anniversary of our march into Corinth. Unfortunately, the rebels derived far less gratification from the jubilee of their foes—particularly as their side of the celebration occurred before the muzzles of the guns, while ours took place at the breech—a trifling difference in position which, as I have frequently noticed, makes a vast difference in a man's feelings.

Farragut reached here yesterday with five additional gunboats, which added to those already below, makes our naval force in that vicinity reach the respectable number of thirteen. Whether this formidable fleet will be able to silence the river batteries is more than to know. I do not even know that they will attempt it. Probably, however, so large a force will not be kept idle, and if they do make an united assault upon the place it will be one of the grandest bombardments of the whole war.

Yesterday, a rebel deserter brought down to the lines a letter from Gen. JOHNSTON, addressed to a lady, which had been intercepted by Gen. PEMBERTON, to deliver to Gen. JOHNSTON. The letter informed JOHNSTON that unless within ten days he attacked GRANT with at least 30,000 men, Vicksburgh would have to fall. It is thought by some that the whole operation is a ruse on the part of the Confederates; but even supposing the letter to be of that character, I do not see what the rebels would gain by it.

Last evening, the anniversary of the taking of Corinth, was again observed along our entire line. I do not believe that heavier or more volleys ever shook the air than on this occasion. It was as spontaneous, whose fullness, resonance and rapidity would have delighted the most fastidious of anniversary observers, and it was, probably, as satisfactory to us as it was annoying and ominous to the rebels. GALWAY.

FROM GEN. HOOKER'S HEADQUARTERS.

Our Force Still Across the River Below Fredericksburgh.

A Brief Cannonade, but No Damage Done.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 10.

The latest news from the Rappahannock is as follows:

Yesterday afternoon the enemy opened several of their crest batteries upon our ranks and the forces on the plain west of the river and south of Fredericksburgh. They also threw several shells on this side of the river. Our batteries replied to them. There was no loss on our side. The cannonading lasted only a few minutes. This was the first time the enemy have opened their guns on our new position.

The respective lines remain the same as yesterday morning. It is said the enemy has but one corps opposed to our front below the town.

ITEMS FROM THE SOUTH.

Reported Imprisonment of Vallandigham by the Rebels.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 10.

The Cincinnati Commercial from Nashville, of this date, says:

"Refugees who have arrived here from the South report that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM has been imprisoned by the rebels."

The *Gazette* publishes the following Southern news:

JACKSON, Miss., Friday, June 5.

There is not a rumor to-day from Vicksburgh or Port Hudson. Heavy firing continues at the former place.

Dispatches from Jackson, to the 3d inst. to the Mobile *Tribune* say that Port Hudson is closely besieged. The news from that quarter is conflicting. It is believed that the accounts heretofore reported of fighting there are greatly exaggerated. The Yankees have abandoned the New-Orleans and Jackson Railroad. They burned the Manchac bridge, and destroyed the fortifications there.

Pascagoula dispatches say that Gen. SHERMAN had arrived at New-Orleans, and had his leg amputated, but that afterward he died.

The election returns from Virginia indicate the election of Gen. WILLIAM SMITH as the Governor of that State.

The Recent Captures by the Alabama.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, June 10.

The English papers received by the *Africa* contain only a mere mention of the fact of the capture by the pirate *Alabama* of the vessels mentioned in the dispatch of yesterday. No particulars are given.

Messrs. CRAWSHAW & Co., English merchants,

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the Catawba with Billy Wilson's Zouaves.

REBEL PRISONERS ON BOARD.

The United States transport *Catawba*, from New-Orleans, via Fortress Monroe, arrived yesterday, bringing home the Sixth regiment New-York State Volunteers, Col. Wm. Wilson, 700 strong. The following are the officers returning with the regiment:

Col. Wm. Wilson, Lieut.-Col. [illegible]
Maj. L. W. Burgess, Surgeon P. C. Pease,
Asst. Surg. E. Smith, Asst. Surg. J. H. Hardy,
Chaplain Nathan [illegible]

Co. A—First Lieutenant, O. A. Rankin; Second Lieutenant, W. H. Taylor.
Co. B—First Lieutenant, Y. Vanguson; Second Lieutenant, W. Wellington.
Co. C—Captain, S. K. Hamilton; Second Lieutenant, W. Miller.
Co. D—First Lieutenant, [illegible]; Second Lieutenant, T. O. Dewey.
Co. E—Captain, McWain; First Lieutenant, R. Bodey.
Co. F—Captain, W. B. Kaufman; First Lieutenant, J. Silloway; Second Lieutenant, J. W. Bethel.
Co. G—Captain, A. S. Doble; First Lieutenant, Russell.
Co. H—Captain, C. B. Hemmer; First Lieutenant, G. Palmer.
Co. I—Captain, R. Bailey; Second Lieutenant, Chas. Wildman.
Co. K—Captain, H. Hecht; First Lieutenant, J. Entwisle; Second Lieutenant, R. Gill.

The Zouaves arrived at early dawn, and was towed in the stream opposite pier No. 1 North River, at 8 A. M., in a large gun boat sent for the purpose by the quartermaster, for taking off the troops. The Zouaves were formed in line, and then filed off to the barge. They landed at Pier 1 at 11 o'clock, and immediately marched to the Park Barracks, where they were dismissed with orders to report to-morrow at 9 A. M. to participate in the reception to be given them by the City authorities. Bonfires will be lighted in front of the barracks, and the Zouaves will be quartered in the Park Barracks until they are mustered out of the service, which event is expected to take place on Saturday next. About 40 of the regiment, who are on the sick list, were left in New-Orleans, but will come North by the next steamer from that city. The men were universally pronounced well and hearty, and their appearance presents a remarkably great improvement. None of the returning regiments were more orderly in their deportment on their arrival here, and no complaint was made against the regiment without a day's furlough during its term of service. The Sixth left this port on board the *Constitution*, on the 15th of June, last, and proceeded to Santa Rosa Island, Gulf-coast, where, subsequently, added to the regiment. Its losses are about 150 men. During the first eight months of its term it served in detachments.

Most of the other companies were at Fort Pickens, four companies were at Barrancas, on the mainland, two companies were at Fort Jefferson (Dry-Tortugas) and the other company was at Fort Taylor, Key-West. The regiment participated in all the marches and battles in which the Gulf-coast regiments participated, and at one time it left the field. It was on Santa Rosa Island during the bombardment of Pensacola. It fought on Santa Rosa, repelling an attack and defeating the rebels there. It was also engaged in the battle of Irish Bend, and won the day at Vermilion Bayou, with but slight assistance. It was also in the engagement at Grand Lake. During Gen. Banks' movements in the Teche country the Zouaves accounted the advance as skirmishers. The journey from Washington to Alexandria, Grand Ecore, etc., was performed in four days. From Alexandria the further point to which the Zouaves accompanied Gen. Banks, to Sempronia, ninety-seven miles, the men marched in three and a half days. The General, it is known, has issued an order highly complimentary to Col. Wilson's regiment for bravery and gallant service. The men took out with them a goat, which has accompanied them on all such marches. It is pretty capacitated, and attracted considerable attention as it travelled up Broadway with the regiment. The programme of arrangements for the reception to-day will be found in the proceedings of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen.

The following is a list of rebel prisoners on the Catawba:

Col. R. Weste, 7th Arkansas; Capt. J. Johnson, G. B. Hart, Capt. D. H. Orcutt, of Gen. Bee's staff; Capt. G. E. Fuller, Capt. Taylor, of Gen. Bee's staff; Capt. E. Hoffner, of Crescent regiment; Capt. Fuller, of the Quiet [illegible] Capt. Gresham, 1st Texas Cavalry; Capt. G. W. Holloway, 11th Louisiana battery; Capt. J. H. Long, 4th Texas cavalry; Capt. J. F. Clisse, 9th Tennessee; Capt. T. Jones, 4th Alabama; 10th Arkansas; Capt. W. H. Fraser, 1st Alabama; Capt. F. J. Summers, C. S. Light battery; Capt. R. A. Scott, 9th Louisiana; Capt. J. S. Wade, 14th Arkansas; Capt. J. W. Youngblood, Gen. Gardner's Staff; Lieut. Saml. Alston, Crescent regiment; W. E. Andrews, 1st Alabama; R. H. Burles, 4th Texas; Lieut. A. Burgales, Crescent regiment; F. W. Brown, Louisiana battery; E. A. Comanche, 4th Louisiana; C. S. Comfort, 4th Louisiana; J. Dulles, gunboat Stone; W. Kane, 4th Louisiana cavalry; J. L. Tasch, Beauregard regiment; Charles Green, 20th Louisiana; J. Henson, Miles Legion; D. M. Reeves, F. Jackson, 5th Louisiana; W. C. Jutter, 4th Louisiana; Kirkland, 9th Louisiana battery; C. W. Kilgey, 16th Arkansas; S. D. Melville, 15th Louisiana; W. H. Lilly, 16th Arkansas; E. McGowan, purser gunboat Stone; J. M. Mobley, 1st Cherokee; A. P. Morse, Ordnance Corps; J. N. Musselman, 4th Louisiana; W. Nelson, Crescent regiment; D. A. Nation, 13th Arkansas; Z. M. Porter, Arizona regiment; Chas. Russel, 13th Louisiana; W. H. Rodgers, Crescent regiment; A. Schilsh, 4th Texas cavalry; Jno. Smith, Arizona regiment; G. H. Stafford, 9th Louisiana; J. Webster, 28th Louisiana; W. Welch, Arizona battalion; H. W. Wilkinson, Steele's battalion.

THE REGATTA TO-DAY.

List of Entries—The Prizes—How to tell Which Yacht Wins.

The following are the entries for the Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club to-day:

ENTRIES.

Yachts.	Tonnage.	No. of Guns.	Length of Boat.
Schooner Mystery	59	17	70
Sloop Alpha	29	8	60
Sloop Peaucy	[illegible]	14	60
Schooner Julia	63	15	70
Schooner Rebecca	60	12	70
Schooner Gipsey	146	27	82
Sloop White Wing	49	12	65
Schooner Favorita	139	25	82
Schooner Dawn	67	13	70
Sloop Minnie	73	15	70
Sloop Flower	40	12	65
Schooner Nettie	110	21	79
Schooner Silvie	106	27	72
Schooner Secesh	81	15	70
Sloop Annie	21	9	50

The prizes, valued at $150, are to be distributed to the winning yachts. The conditions of the race are as follows:

The yachts entering for the regatta will be handicapped by the Regatta Committee in a race open to all classes. The allowance of time to be taken at the starting, without reference to the actual sailing time. The sailing courses are as follows: A flagboat will be anchored abreast of the Club-house, at Hoboken—at the outside of which the yachts will be anchored in two lines, head to wind, commencing from the flagboat with those of the greatest allowance of time. Yachts may have their mainsails, or foresails and mainsails, secured to their booms, and will be boarded only by the Committee, reserving the discretionary power, however, of allowing any other preparation for starting they may deem proper, should the weather or circumstances render a change necessary. The yachts will pass to the north and west of a flagboat stationed off Robbin's Reef Light; thence easterly to a flagboat stationed off Owl's Head, Long Island, passing it to the north and east; thence around the buoy of the Southwest Spit, passing it from the north and east. Returning, they will first pass an flagboat off Owl's Head, Long Island, passing it to the south and west; thence to the flagboat off Robbin's Reef Light, passing it to the south and west; thence to the flagboat abreast of the Club House, Hoboken, passing it to the westward. In going and returning, all the buoys on the west bank, viz., Nos. 11, 13 and 15, are to be passed to the east.

The allowance of time at the start is a pleasant feature of the race, as those who witness the home-coming may enjoy the beaten and winning as they will. And the three yachts that at the home stake boat will take the three prizes, which, heretofore, has not always been the case.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION....WEDNESDAY, June 10, 1863.

The Board met, pursuant to the following call, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall:

New-York, June 9, 1863.

D. F. Valentine, Esq., Clerk of the Common Council:

Sir: You will please notify the Members of the Board of Aldermen to meet in the Chamber of the Board, City Hall, on Wednesday, tenth (to-day), at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of transacting such public business as may come before the Board.

JAMES BRADY, Sixth Ward,
JEREMIAH FARLEY, Eighteenth District.
PETER MITCHELL, Eighth District.
JOHN T. HENRY, Third District.
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, Tenth District.
CHAS. CHIPP, Second District.
W. J. BOOLE, Twelfth District.
WM. WALGH, Second District.
JAMES REED, Sixth District.
J. H. LONG, Seventeenth District.
CHAS. H. HALL, Fourth District.

Present—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Reed, President; Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Ryers—

Petition of C. G. Garcia, in reference to new shifting apparatus for bell-towers.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and is hereby authorized and directed to have the Croton company (water-pipe) laid in Ludlow-street, from Grand to Hester-street, to be paid for by the builder thereof, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, to be repaid to the Corporation by the builder thereof, or the value of the said carriage and the [illegible] of the same.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That two crosswalks be laid in James-street, opposite St. James Church, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting balance of appropriation for the month of May.

Which was laid over.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of paving Twenty-ninth street, between the Fifth Avenue and Madison avenue, with trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of paving Thirty-ninth street, with trap-block pavement, between Madison and Fourth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of flagging sidewalks in front of number One Hundred and Twenty-six, One Hundred and Twenty-eight and One Hundred and Thirty Franklin-street, and to fit up crossings in Franklin, Jay, Spring, Lispenard and Varick-streets.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen that the Street Commissioner be directed to repair the sunken sidewalk on the Southwest corner of Eighth and Hudson streets, to its proper grade, and refuse the same immediately, and that the scavengering ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

Resolution of the Board of Councilmen that the Street Commissioner be directed to set and raise the curbstone, where necessary, in Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues, in the same, to be paid for therewith, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Alderman Wesbury, for twenty-five dollars, for services rendered as Inspector of Election, in the Twelfth District of the Sixth District, for the months of January and February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to have a pile-driving machine constructed, and that the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars be appropriated therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Sewers in favor of adopting resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Board be authorized to undertake and complete at its earliest practicable date surveys and plans as, in their opinion, may be necessary for the establishment of a proper system of sewerage for the present undrained districts of the City, which, when completed, to be submitted to the Common Council for their approval.

Which was lost for want of the required number of votes, as follows:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Otto Fallgraff, Manager to Order of the Board-street Hospital, for the sum of [illegible] dollars, to be applied in aid of the support of the said Hospital; the amount to be charged to the Comptroller to the account of "Donations."

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Report of the Committee on Sewers of the Board of Councilmen, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, in Ludlow-street, between Houston and Rivington streets, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, with resolution, that the sum of seven hundred and ninety dollars be donated to the Church of the Good Shepherd, in Fifty-fourth-street, between Second and Third avenues, to relieve the Society to pay taxes and assessment against their property in Fifty-fourth-street, and that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Ralph Hoyt, Rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Fifty-fourth-street, and amount charge the same to account of "Donations."

(By Board of Councilmen adopted.)

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Solomon James, President of the Board of Managers of the New-York Orphanage Society, for the sum of one thousand dollars, as a donation in aid of the funds of said Hospital, and charge the amount to the account of "Donations."

Which was adopted, by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co. for the sum of thirteen dollars and forty cents, in full for bill for gloves, &c., furnished the Common Council on the occasion of the funeral of Col. Bull, Ma. Horgan, Capt. Dodge and Capt. Hoagland, the same having passed the Common Council, but payment having been refused by the Comptroller, as, in his opinion, the resolution did not receive the requisite number of votes in the Board of Councilmen.

Which was carried by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, directing the Street Commissioner to make the necessary alterations to house of Hose Company number Fourteen.

Which was lost for want of the required number of votes, as follows:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Farley, Long—8.

Negative—Aldermen Jeremiah, Hardy—2.

Report of the Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalk in Fourth avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street be lowered four feet within the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Negative—Aldermen Ottiwell—1.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and acted upon by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Otto Fallgraff, Manager to Order of the Board-street Hospital, for the sum of [illegible] dollars, to be applied in aid of the support of the said Hospital; the amount to be charged to the Comptroller to the account of "Donations."

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Report of the Committee on Sewers of the Board of Councilmen, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, in Ludlow-street, between Houston and Rivington streets, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, with resolution, that the sum of seven hundred and ninety dollars be donated to the Church of the Good Shepherd, in Fifty-fourth-street, between Second and Third avenues, to relieve the Society to pay taxes and assessment against their property in Fifty-fourth-street, and that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Ralph Hoyt, Rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Fifty-fourth-street, and amount charge the same to account of "Donations."

(By Board of Councilmen adopted.)

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Solomon James, President of the Board of Managers of the New-York Orphanage Society, for the sum of one thousand dollars, as a donation in aid of the funds of said Hospital, and charge the amount to the account of "Donations."

Which was adopted, by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co. for the sum of thirteen dollars and forty cents, in full for bill for gloves, &c., furnished the Common Council on the occasion of the funeral of Col. Bull, Ma. Horgan, Capt. Dodge and Capt. Hoagland, the same having passed the Common Council, but payment having been refused by the Comptroller, as, in his opinion, the resolution did not receive the requisite number of votes in the Board of Councilmen.

Which was carried by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, directing the Street Commissioner to make the necessary alterations to house of Hose Company number Fourteen.

Which was lost for want of the required number of votes, as follows:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Farley, Long—8.

Negative—Aldermen Jeremiah, Hardy—2.

Report of the Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalk in Fourth avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street be lowered four feet within the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Negative—Aldermen Ottiwell—1.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and acted upon by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Otto Fallgraff, Manager to Order of the Board-street Hospital, for the sum of [illegible] dollars, to be applied in aid of the support of the said Hospital; the amount to be charged to the Comptroller to the account of "Donations."

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Report of the Committee on Sewers of the Board of Councilmen, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, in Ludlow-street, between Houston and Rivington streets, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Solomon James, President of the Board of Managers of the New-York Orphanage Society, for the sum of one thousand dollars, as a donation in aid of the funds of said Hospital, and charge the amount to the account of "Donations."

Which was adopted, by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co. for the sum of thirteen dollars and forty cents, in full for bill for gloves, &c., furnished the Common Council on the occasion of the funeral of Col. Bull, Ma. Horgan, Capt. Dodge and Capt. Hoagland, the same having passed the Common Council, but payment having been refused by the Comptroller, as, in his opinion, the resolution did not receive the requisite number of votes in the Board of Councilmen.

Which was carried by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting a resolution that Eighty-seventh, Eighty-eighth, Eighty-ninth, Ninetieth, and Ninety-first streets be closed from the Third-avenue to the East River, and asks the Consent to the Corporation favor the appointment of one Commissioner therefor.

Alderman Walsh moved to strike out all in relation to the appointment of a Commissioner.

Which was carried.

The resolution was adopted.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Sewers in favor of adopting resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Board be authorized to undertake and complete at its earliest practicable date surveys and plans as, in their opinion, may be necessary for the establishment of a proper system of sewerage for the present undrained districts of the City, which, when completed, to be submitted to the Common Council for their approval.

Which was lost for want of the required number of votes, as follows:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Negative—Aldermen Jeremiah, Hardy—2.

Report of the Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalk in Fourth avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street be lowered four feet within the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Negative—Aldermen Ottiwell—1.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and acted upon by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Otto Fallgraff, Manager to Order of the Board-street Hospital, for the sum of [illegible] dollars, to be applied in aid of the support of the said Hospital; the amount to be charged to the Comptroller to the account of "Donations."

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

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Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Solomon James, President of the Board of Managers of the New-York Orphanage Society, for the sum of one thousand dollars, as a donation in aid of the funds of said Hospital, and charge the amount to the account of "Donations."

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Which was carried by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting a resolution that Eighty-seventh, Eighty-eighth, Eighty-ninth, Ninetieth, and Ninety-first streets be closed from the Third-avenue to the East River, and asks the Consent to the Corporation favor the appointment of one Commissioner therefor.

Alderman Walsh moved to strike out all in relation to the appointment of a Commissioner.

Which was carried.

The resolution was adopted.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry

September	3,239,045	1,443,293
October	4,808,419	1,472,816
November	3,002,270	1,851,956
December	3,864,864	2,284,847
January	4,127,906	2,351,057
February	3,590,713	2,548,068
March	4,554,400	4,636,662
April	3,067,197	4,149,952
May	2,879,865	4,707,928
Total 11 months	$47,294,667	$31,451,103

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1862-3. From July 1.		1863-4. From July 1.	
July 7	$641,455	July 4	$311,368
July 15	441,179	July 15	1,344,000
July 24	878,834	Aug. 3	2,128,242
Aug. 4	964,422	Aug. 12	944,503
Aug. 20	33,165	Aug. 22	1,176,434
Aug. 24	1,094,611	Sept. 2	757,629
Sept. 3	618,716	Sept. 12	1,100,693
Sept. 16	394,415	Sept. 29	853,249
Sept. 29	667,772	Oct. 4	832,776
Oct. 2	754,940	Oct. 12	1,011,707
Oct. 13	807,636	Oct. 23	1,096,252
Oct. 24	756,705	Nov. 2	827,605
Nov. 2	1,001,817	Nov. 16	876,730
Nov. 13	706,790	Nov. 30	629,607
Nov. 24	942,874	Dec. 4	879,246
Dec. 7	735,965	Dec. 22	822,068
Dec. 16	698,963	Jan. 4	816,842
Jan. 3	1,277,788	Jan. 14	865,923
Jan. 19	687,940	Jan. 25	862,767
Feb. 25	487,483	Feb. 3	850,000
Feb. 2	386,530	Feb. 14	814,146
Feb. 19	946,838	Feb. 25	769,248
Feb. 27	288,344	March 6	679,011
March 7	1,363,561	March 16	617,048
March 16	349,514	March 25	496,346
April 4	260,737	April 2	502,527
April 14	317,601	April 10	417,379
April 25	364,884	April 23	620,511
May 4	206,067	May 8	623,158
May 16	206,183	May 14	484,019
May 24	206,831	May 22	604,682
May 31		May 31	277,911
Total 11 mos.	$19,316,779	Total 11 mos.	$20,199,049

The Stock Exchange has been very much excited throughout the day, with several violent and contradictory fluctuations in the temper and prices of the market. A very large and pressing business was done at the early Board, particularly on the Railway Share list, at a further decline of 1@2 ⅌ cent. on nearly all descriptions on the cash sales. The demand, however, at the lower figures was good, and before the Board broke up, at 4 o'clock, the turn of the market was upward, and prices soon after improved on the Street from 1 to 2 ⅌ cent. At the Second Board, the whole decline of the morning on Erie, New-York Central, Harlem, and some of the Western Bonds, was fully recovered, and there was generally about as much eagerness to buy in the afternoon as there was pressure to sell at the Morning Board. The impressions as to the working of the Money market were unfavorable up to about 1 o'clock, when a good many Stocks having passed to the control of stronger borrowers, there was less complaint of the difficulty of making up the Bank accounts of the day. At 7 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum, the market ran off moderately easy. The Government Stocks and Treasury paper continue firm in price and steady in demand, and the State ⅌ cents of Missouri and Tennessee were not seriously influenced by the pressure for Money. The following prices were made at 4 o'clock in comparison with the quotations of last night. The intermediate fluctuations on the New-York and Western Bonds were as much as 3@4 ⅌ cent., the heaviest rise and fall being on Hudson River, Harlem, Illinois Central, Cleveland, and Pittsburgh and Galena. Most of the Western Bonds, and also New-York Central and Erie finally left off better than on Tuesday night.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
Cent. Cuba	72½	74½	Harlem, Pref.	92	92
U. S. 6s, 1881	102½	102½	Mich. Central	112	112
Erie, Common	77	78	Mich. Southern	113	113½
Erie, Preferred	88½	89	Illinois Central	102½	103½
Hudson	107	108	Pittsburgh	86	86½
Cleveland	106½	111	Fort Wayne	80½	79
Pacific Mail s.s.	102	102½	Rock Island	87	87
Harlem	24	26	Northwest	22	22½
Reading	70½	71	Northwest, Pref.	38½	38½
Cumberland	28	28	Reading	67½	68

The price of Gold Coin fell off 1¼@2 per cent. to-day. The sales between the First and Second Board were at 140¼@140⅞ cent.; several large parcels at the lowest figure. But at the Second Board the bidding returned to 140¾@141 ⅌ cent. as against 142¼ ⅌ cent. at the close of business yesterday. The sales of U. S. ⅌ cent. Stock, 5-20 years, by conversion of U. S. currency at par, amount to-day to $1,745,750; of which $1,133,000 through the Loan Agency, and $612,750 by direct subscription at the Treasury Office. The Sub-Treasury balance is partially increased again by this operation; the receipts of every nature to-day, being $3,695,714 against $1,883,647 disbursed. The balance this afternoon is $23,937,284. The Customs to-day are $104,000. The advance in Money to 6@7 ⅌ cent. has caused some notices to be filed in the Treasury Office for the withdrawal of 5 per cent. deposits.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

Manhattan	102	Chatham	96½
Merchants'	103	Bank of the Republic	104
Union	110	Bank of N. America	105
America	112	Metropolitan	108
City	102	People's	100
Phenix	100	Gallatin	100
North River	102	Bank of Commerce	110
Tradesmen's	100	Market	100
Butchers' & Drovers'	105	Mechanics'	105
Leather Manufacturers	105	Shoe & Leather	105½
Seventh Ward	100	Continental	95
Bank of New-York	100	Marine	100
Commerce	105½	Importers' & Traders'	108½
Ocean	97	Mechanics' and Traders'	100
American Exchange	105	Mount. and Mechanics'	100
Pacific	100	New-York Exc.	110

And the following for the Railway Mortgage, which sympathized, at the early Board, to some extent with the depression on the Railway Shares:

N. Y. Cent. Con.	90½	C. & N. W. sinking fund	84
N. Y. Cent. 1st	104	Chi. & N. W. 1st	84½
Erie 1st, Wm.	94	Chi. & N. W. 2d	72
Erie 1st, Pen.	110	Pitts. & Ft. Wa. 1st	105
Erie 2d, Pen.	106	Pitts. & Ft. Wa. 2d	90
Erie 3d, Pen.	102½	Chi. & Ft. Wa. 1st	102
Erie 7s, 1871	106	Chi. & Ft. Wa. 2d	90
Erie 7s, 1873	106	Chi. & Ft. Wa. 3d	72
Erie Mail s.f.	102	Chi. & Mil. 1st	102½
Erie 2d	80	Chi. & Mil. 2d	90
Harlem 1st	110	Chi. & Mil. 3d	72
Harlem 2d	90	Chi. & Mil. s.f.	84
Harlem 3d	72	Chi. & Mil. 1st, Sp.	102
Hud. R. 1st	107	Chi. & Mil. 2d, Sp.	90
Hud. R. 2d	90	Chi. & Mil. 3d, Sp.	72
Hud. R. 3d	72	Chi. & Mil. s.f., Sp.	84
Hud. R. s.f.	84	Chi. & Mil. 1st, Dub.	102
Hud. R. s.f.	84	Chi. & Mil. 2d, Dub.	90
Hud. R. 1st, Sp.	102	Chi. & Mil. 3d, Dub.	72
Hud. R. 2d, Sp.	90	Chi. & Mil. s.f., Dub.	84
Hud. R. 3d, Sp.	72	Chi. & Mil. 1st, Ext.	102
Hud. R. s.f., Sp.	84	Chi. & Mil. 2d, Ext.	90
Hud. R. 1st, Dub.	102	Chi. & Mil. 3d, Ext.	72
Hud. R. 2d, Dub.	90	Chi. & Mil. s.f., Ext.	84
Hud. R. 3d, Dub.	72	Chi. & Mil. 1st, Ext.	102
Hud. R. s.f., Dub.	84	Chi. & Mil. 2d, Ext.	90
Hud. R. 1st, Ext.	102	Chi. & Mil. 3d, Ext.	72
Hud. R. 2d, Ext.	90	Chi. & Mil. s.f., Ext.	84
Hud. R. 3d, Ext.	72	Chi. & Mil. 1st, Ext.	102
Hud. R. s.f., Ext

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1863.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S—KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE.

MINLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE, COMMODORE NUTT AND MINNIE WARREN at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—(No. 625 Broadway)—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

IRVING HALL—BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

HOPE CHAPEL—DEVLOGG'S HOLY LAND AND FATHER REED'S CONCERT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $3 per annum—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

☞ REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS, in sheets, for sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have received no confirmation of the rebel report, published yesterday, that the garrison at Vicksburgh had surrendered. The latest news we have from our own sources of information, however, is only to the 4th inst. It is not unlikely that the next news we receive will be of the surrender. The Government, we understand, hourly expect such news.

We have this morning, from our special correspondent, a full account of the great cavalry fight beyond the Rappahannock, brief mention of which was made in yesterday's TIMES. The preliminary movements have already been fully explained. At daylight on Tuesday Gen. PLEASANTON crossed the Rappahannock in two columns—the right at Beverly's Ford, and the left at Kelly's Ford, both Fords being captured without loss. The right column, commanded by Gen. BUFORD, a mile from the river came upon a brigade of rebel cavalry, just aroused from their sleep, when the fight commenced, and continued from 5 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M., by which time the entire rebel force under STUART, consisting of 12,000 cavalry and sixteen pieces of artillery, had been engaged and driven back three miles on the right and five miles on the left, with heavy loss—the left column, under Gen. GREGG, having formed a junction with the right about 2 o'clock, near Brandy Station. At 3 o'clock the fight was discontinued, the rebels having been driven back upon strong infantry supports, which were hurried up by rail from Culpepper—supposed to be a part of LONGSTREET's force—and our forces returned almost unmolested to this side of the river. The rebel force proved to be more numerous than ours, but notwithstanding this advantage, they were handsomely driven back, with the loss of two hundred prisoners and a stand of colors. Important papers were captured in the camps, showing the strength of the whole force and its intentions, from which it appears that STUART was to start on his great raid through the loyal States yesterday morning, passing up through the Shenandoah Valley. This enterprise has now probably been postponed for a time.

We learn from Gen. HOOKER's headquarters that our force still remained on the other side of the Rappahannock, below Fredericksburgh, yesterday,—the respective lines being in the same position. On Tuesday afternoon the enemy opened several of their hill batteries upon our works and the force on the plain, and also threw several shells across the river. Our batteries replied, but the cannonading lasted but a few minutes. There was no loss on our side.

A telegram from Cincinnati informs us that the force under Gen. CARTER on Tuesday crossed the Cumberland River, and drove the rebels under PRYOR out of Monticello. A number of prisoners, horses and arms were captured, with no loss on our side. Our troops were in pursuit of the rebels at last accounts.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* has a letter from Port Royal to the 3d inst., which states that Col. MONTGOMERY, of the Second South Carolina colored regiment had defeated the rebels at Pocotaligo, and was holding the railroad bridge between Savannah and Charleston. The Fifty-fourth Massachusetts colored regiment was to be sent to reinforce Col. MONTGOMERY.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes from Washington, under date of June 9, that rebel sympathizers there are in great glee over dispatches they profess to have received—two days later than those by the *Continental* at this port—and which claim an utter repulse of the forces of Gen. BANKS, and their retirement to the river. The dispatches, it is alleged, were sent from Mobile to Richmond, and thence to Washington. The dispatches which we publish this morning, dated Jackson, June 5, show how maliciously false these statements are.

A dispatch from this City to the Washington *Republican*, states that since the battle on May 27, seven regiments and one battery, troops belonging to Gen. BANKS' department, have joined the army besieging Port Hudson. In addition to this, the unconditional Union men of New-Orleans have tendered their services to Gen. BANKS, should he require them.

A gentleman who was in St. Louis on Tuesday of last week announced before the Union League of Newark, N. J., on Monday evening, that while in the office of Gen. HERRON, in the former city, that officer received a dispatch ordering him to report with his entire force at Vicksburgh. Gen. HERRON said he would be with Gen. GRANT within ten days. His force is a large one, and, with the thousands of troops already arrived at Vicksburgh, will constitute a considerable army of reinforcements.

It is stated that Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, has received from the Secretary of War directions to form a volunteer force of fifteen regiments, of which five will be cavalry, designed, it is understood, as a defence for the State border in any contingency of raids. The Governor, it is said, will make every effort to secure the early completion of the corps. Whether they are to be out of the new conscription or to be raised separately is not stated.

Refugees from Rebeldom, who have arrived in Murfreesboro, report that VALLANDIGHAM has been imprisoned by the rebels. The report may be regarded as doubtful. At last previous accounts he was about proceeding to Richmond from Shelbyville.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Councilmen met specially at 1 o'clock yesterday, to take action in regard to the subject of street-cleaning. A communication was presented from the Mayor, Comptroller, City Inspector and Corporation Counsel, jointly, reporting that, pursuant to request of the Common Council, they had considered the subject of cleaning the streets, and concluded to recommend that the Hooker contract be executed; that the City Inspector, or some other official, be authorized to expend with the street cleaners the work employed up to this time by the City Inspector be paid. Mr. JONES proposed resolutions giving the Comptroller full power and authority to proceed to clean the streets, and authorizing the payment of the men employed up to this time by the City Inspector. After some discussion, the whole matter was postponed until the meeting to-day.

The Aldermen met at 4 o'clock. On receiving a communication similar to the one transmitted to the Council Board, they adopted a resolution appropriating $32,000 to pay the laborers thus far employed by the City Inspector.

The investigation which has been going on in this City for two or three weeks, into alleged frauds in the sale and disposition of prize property, has been concluded, and the report of the Commissioner (the Solicitor of the Treasury) will be rendered in a few days. It is said that the evidence utterly failed to substantiate the charges, and indicated that they were the offspring of private malice.

A letter to the Boston *Herald*, from the blockading fleet off Charleston, says it has been ascertained almost to a certainty that the cotton-laden steamer that was sunk in the North Channel, on the night of the 20th ult., was the gunboat *Isaac Smith*, taken from us in Stono Inlet in January last, and called the *Stono* by the rebels. The *Isaac Smith* did not suit the rebels for a war vessel, and she was loaded with 350 bales of cotton, and had started for Nassau when she was discovered and fired into by the gunboat *Housatonic*.

Gen. SIBLEY and Staff left St. Paul on June 8 for Camp Pope, on the Upper Minnesota, to take command of the expedition against the Indians. The expedition is complete in all its appointments, and may be expected to move very soon after the arrival of its commander. Gen. SIBLEY has had full information of the movements of the Indians and their intentions, and his plans are fully matured for their punishment.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, MARIA BURKE, an Irish woman, indicted for the murder of ELIZABETH DUNN, at No. 13 Forsyth-street, on the 10th of March last, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, and was remanded for sentence. The case of WM. QUIMBY *alias* NEWTON, tried for counterfeiting bills of the Rochester, N. H., and other banks, was concluded, and the jury were unable to agree upon a verdict, at a late hour last evening.

The price of Gold Coin fell to 140¾@140 ⅞ cent. yesterday, closing 140¾ in the afternoon. Exchange, 154 ⅞ cent. Money, 7 ⅞ cent, to the Stock Brokers. There was much excitement in Railway Shares, which were depressed in the forenoon, but recovered at the Second Board. There was a large demand for United States 6 ⅞ Cents of 1862, by conversion of Currency, at par. The sales of the day were $1,745,750.

Breadstuffs and Provisions were quiet and depressed yesterday. Cotton was dull and lower. Groceries were inactive and somewhat unsettled. A moderate business was transacted in Hay, Tallow and Whisky. Freights were quiet, with 678 vessels, of all classes, in port. Other branches of trade exhibited no important alteration.

Negro Soldiers—The Question Settled and its Consequences.

We have from the outset avoided all discussion of the question of employing negro soldiers, because we have regarded it as a purely *military* question, which it was the province of the military authorities alone to settle. The political bearings of the policy we have steadily refused to recognize. The *efficiency* of our armies has been our paramount concern; for on that alone depends the suppression of the rebellion, and without that suppression the nation is ruined, and all politics are worthless.

The *military* inquiries to be determined were four: Whether the negroes were able and willing to fight at all? Whether their nature could be kept under such constraint that they would fight in accordance with the laws of civilized warfare? Whether the white soldiers would not become so much disaffected and demoralized by the enlistment of blacks as to more than countervail any possible advantage that could be gained by it? And whether white soldiers could not of themselves speedily close the war?

These were all questions to be determined by military judgment and experience. Correspondents in the army have had a good deal to say upon the subject, and almost uniformly in favor of the black soldiers. That, however, could not weigh much, as they, after all, were but civilians. There have been official reports from certain officers testifying to the efficiency of the black soldiers in action; yet the trial was on so small a scale as to furnish no satisfactory test, and would justify no generalization on the subject. But at last we have an official report from Major-Gen. BANKS himself, which describes the part taken by the colored regiment in the battle of Port Hudson, whose terrible nature tested the fighting qualities of all, white and black, to the utmost. Gen. BANKS says:

"On the extreme right of our line I posted the First and Third regiments of negro troops. The First regiment of Louisiana Engineers, composed exclusively of colored men, excepting the officers, was also engaged in the operations of the day. The position occupied by these troops was one of importance, and called for the utmost steadiness and bravery in those to whom it was confided.

It gives me pleasure to report that they answered every expectation. In many respects their conduct was heroic. No troops could be more determined or more daring. They made, during the day, three charges upon the batteries of the enemy, suffering very heavy losses, and holding their position at nightfall with the other troops on the right of our lines. The highest commendation is bestowed upon them by all the officers in command on the right.

Whatever doubt may have existed heretofore upon the efficiency of organizations of this character, the history of this day proves conclusively to those who were in condition to observe the conduct of these regiments, that the Government will find in this class of troops effective supporters and defenders. The severe test to which they were subjected, and the determined manner in which they encountered the enemy, leaves upon my mind no doubt of their ultimate success.

They require only good officers, commands of limited numbers, and careful discipline, to make them excellent soldiers."

This is explicit. Whether the representations of the correspondents that one of the colored regiments lost in killed and wounded the unparalleled number of six hundred, be an exaggeration or not, this official testimony settles the question that the negro race can fight with great prowess. These black soldiers had never before been in any severe engagement. They were comparatively raw troops, and were yet subjected to the most awful ordeal that even veterans ever have to experience—the charging upon fortifications through the crash of belching batteries. The men, white or black, who will not flinch from that, will flinch from nothing. It is no longer possible to doubt the bravery and steadiness of the colored race, when rightly led.

As to the controllability of the black regiments, so that they can be kept strictly to the limits of civilized warfare, Gen. BANKS reports nothing specifically; but his broad terms cover the point. They never could be "official supporters and defenders" if they fought in the wild Indian style, with unrestrained barbarity. They went into the conflict with terrible earnestness; but for aught that we hear, were as obedient to rule as any soldiers on the ground. Probably they went in and held on with the greater desperation, under the consciousness of what might befall them if taken prisoners—but desperation, no matter what it springs from, is every soldier's privilege, so long as it adheres to honorable warfare.

Neither is there any intimation that the cooperation of black troops at all demoralized the white. The fact that the white never did better fighting is proof positive of the contrary. It corroborates the previous representations of correspondents that the original prejudice against forming black regiments, and putting them upon active service, had nearly or quite died out.

The remaining military inquiry, whether the exigencies of the war could call for black help, has been settled by the course of military events. The second Summer of the rebellion has come, and the strongest points of the Confederacy *yet remain untaken*. It is the second Summer, as every one knows, that in a Southern clime is peculiarly fatal to Northern constitutions. It is certain that, in the far South particularly, our soldiers will die from disease in fearful numbers, if much exposed to the malaria by night and to the blazing sun by day. And yet the struggle cannot be intermitted. Therefore the burden of it, unless we would pitilessly sacrifice our gallant boys, must be maintained by acclimated loyal troops, or, in other words, the black soldiery—for there are no other. Their employment then—the other conditions being satisfied—may be set down as a military necessity, and no genuine friend of the war can longer object to it.

Well, what is to come of it? We suspect the rebels have studied this point more than we. The fierceness with which the Confederate Congress and Executive have declared that the laws of war shall not be observed toward black soldiers, or toward white officers commanding them, and that every one taken in arms shall be summarily hung, unmistakably shows that they greatly dread this new resort. They would never so trample upon the settled principles of war, and defy the opinion of all civilization, unless they believed their very fate depended on it. They have among them over three millions of black men—a number almost equaling their own—within their present military limits. These three millions cannot be made to fight for them, and they know it. They never would dare to expose a black regiment against ours in battle, for it would surely desert in a body, if it did not turn its arms against them on the spot. But those of them who can get the opportunity are willing to fight for us, and can fight, as is now proved, with great effectiveness. In spite of all labor to prevent it, tens of thousands are finding their way to our lines. The future supply promises to be unlimited. It spreads in constantly increasing ratio. It is becoming the most terrible of all agents. It is the realization of this that nerves the Confederate authorities to such desperate measures to arrest our thus turning their former slaves to account. But they will fail. The United States uniform will insure its wearers, white or black, all the immunities of civilized warfare. The Government, so long as it has rebel prisoners to retaliate upon, has the power to make these immunities respected. And JEFF. DAVIS and his crew cannot too soon understand that, threaten as they may, this observance will be enforced. For every white loyal officer that is hung, a white rebel officer will be hung. For every black loyal private that swings, a white rebel private will swing—and that will be but a poor expiation, for a black-skinned loyalist is of more account than a black-hearted traitor any day. But these threats are only the last shifts of desperation. They will never be carried out; and we shall soon hear the last of them.

There is no possible escape of the rebels from utter overthrow but timely submission. It has been plain enough from the beginning to all clear observers. It is now more plain than ever in the light of the recent demonstrations of the practicability of raising effective armies from the black population of the South. This seals and confirms what before was sufficiently assured. There is no salvation but in a return to allegiance. That fact—the Confederates may rely upon it—is as fixed as destiny.

ANOTHER ORGAN FROM RICHMOND.—When the Richmond *Examiner*, or the Richmond *Whig*, or the Richmond *Sentinel*, comes out with violent tirades in regard to the war, and the manner and spirit of conducting it, we republish them for what they are worth, which is in most cases not much. The *Examiner* delights in fine writing, in extravagant sentiments, in hyperboles, and startling figures of speech. It is democratic, but delights to poke the Administration of JEFF. DAVIS between the ribs. The *Whig* is a duller paper, but Whig in politics, and quite as amiable as the *Examiner* toward the rebel powers that be. The *Sentinel* is a new organ at Richmond, lately transferred from Fredericksburgh, and seems to represent the sovereignty of the Old Dominion, rather than the Administration or the opposition. When these papers speak of the Confederacy, it is not "by authority." They receive none of the confidence of the rebel chiefs at Richmond. This honor is reserved to the *Enquirer* and the *Dispatch*, but the former more especially. When the *Enquirer*, therefore, writes such a despairing and demoniac article as the one we quoted yesterday, bewailing the "raids" that are daily making in rebel territory, and threatening "bloody retaliation" and reprisals, we may know that the shaft of Northern military power is touching the marrow in JEFF. DAVIS' bones.

The *Enquirer* is somewhat ambiguous in its threats, but that may feel power the extremity of its masters. They are goaded to desperation, but know not how nor where to strike. The *Enquirer* says: "There is no necessity to particularize, or to give our enemies information; enough to show that in any measure, whether of *bloody retaliation* or *invasion with fire and sword*, we shall be justified now to our consciences." Bloody retaliation, as the alternative of "invasion by fire and sword," must mean the murder of prisoners in their hands, or such Unionists as by any means may fall into their hands. It can mean nothing else in this connection, and we call attention to it as the evidence of an insane and desperate rage. But when we capture Vicksburgh and its garrison, JEFF. DAVIS will not rave so blindly.

French Intervention Once More.

The Paris correspondents of the London journals periodically revive the prediction that France is about to recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy. Just now, the rebel Commissioner to England, JOHN M. MASON, is in Paris, receiving the consolations of his confederate, SLIDELL, whereupon the London *Herald* is quite sure "something will come of it." Its Paris correspondent, a thorough rebel sympathizer, declares it to be "the *general impression* that France will take the lead in the recognition of the South, and the rest of Europe will not be slow to follow."

No doubt this correspondent is veracious. But he negligently omitted to put a proper limitation on his language. He should have said it is the "general impression" *of the rebels and their sympathizers* that LOUIS NAPOLEON will ultimately espouse their cause. There is not a sign above the horizon to indicate such an impending act of the Emperor of the French. So far from this, there are many reasons, now, why France should not venture to embroil herself in our affairs, that did not exist at the beginning of our difficulties. The rebels are easily "impressed" by any word or sign they can construe in their favor, but in the present instance, as in all former ones, it may be found that they have failed to divine the inscrutable policy of NAPOLEON, and are hoping against hope in their confident vaticinations.

The chief ground that any one can have for anticipating an interference in the affairs of the United States by LOUIS NAPOLEON, must be that this personage has hitherto surprised the world by the suddenness and vigor of his national demonstrations. He is regarded as a sort of sensation ruler, or imperial juggler, whom the nations watch, expecting any day to see him swallow a sword, pull burning tow out of his mouth, or do some other extraordinary thing. If the next arrival from Europe should make known that the Emperor had espoused the cause of Poland, or withdrawn his troops from Rome, or invested GARIBALDI with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, or resolved to invade England, or recognized the Southern Confederacy, the multitudes again would be about equally surprised, for one event would be as probable as any of the others to the thoughtless multitudes.

But the unthinking thousands that judge the Emperor thus, lose sight of a very important fact in the history of his Government—and that is, that startling and unexpected as are his enunciations of policy, he has never failed to mark out such purposes as harmonize with French feeling, and with his own imperial interests. In the Crimean war he sought to adjust accounts with Russia for French humiliation in the melancholy campaign ending in the retreat from Moscow. In the Italian campaign he had a two-fold object in view: first, to weaken and humble Austria, whose haughty Imperial house had been inclined to treat him as a usurper and *parvenu*; and, secondly, to gratify Italian vanity, and quiet the revolutionary spirits of the Orsini order, from whom he felt himself in personal danger.

The nearest a mistake LOUIS NAPOLEON has committed is his campaign against Mexico. This he would not have initiated alone. He fortified his plan by the alliance of Spain and England, and, greatly to his regret, no doubt, has been left alone to work it through.

At this moment there is some encouragement of French success in the fall of Puebla. But what madness would it be in LOUIS NAPOLEON to render utterly hopeless his Mexican campaign by initiating hostilities against the United States. The French have not one man too many to cut their difficult and perilous way to the City of Mexico. With the United States enlisted against them, and the Gulf of Mexico swarming with our men-of-war, their present army would not again be reinforced or provisioned—would never again be heard of, in fact, except in the tragic events that would mark its annihilation.

No one can see the "glory" of France or the interest of her Imperial ruler in such a catastrophe as this; and for these reasons, if for no others, we have the impression that the French Government will, for some time to come, be found diligently minding their own affairs.

THE CANADA ELECTIONS.—We learn by special telegram from Montreal that the principal members of the Canadian Government, Messrs. DORION and HOLTON, have been defeated in the contest for that constituency by overwhelming majorities. Mr. THOS. DARCY MCGEE, who is an opponent of the Government, was elected by a majority of 750 over Hon. JOHN YOUNG. This indicates that the newly-formed Ministry—from whatever cause—is extremely unpopular in Lower Canada. And the chances are that the Conservative party will shortly return to power. The contest in Montreal closed on Tuesday evening, and it is presumed the result there will have a strong influence on the elections still in progress in other parts of the country.

ARMY MATTERS.—Our military letters this morning will be found of deep interest. We have a full account of the gallant cavalry fight on Tuesday—a soldier's description of the late battle of Port Hudson—a letter giving the details of GRANT's late operations at Vicksburgh, and army correspondence from other points. Things are busy everywhere except in HOOKER's main army and the army of ROSECRANS; and from the latter of these armies we are likely, also, soon to have news and descriptions of operations.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 10.

THE FEELING REGARDING THE SITUATION.

The feeling to-day is one of satisfaction with the present, and of confidence in the future. Men count by hours the coming of news of the capture of Vicksburgh. HOOKER is felt to be again master of the situation in Virginia. The remaining life of the rebellion is spanned by hands not used to the construction of air-castles. It is a remark frequently repeated, "affairs never looked so well as to-day."

THE TERRIFIC EXPLOSION AT FORT LYON.

The President and Secretary of War to-day visited the scene of the explosion at Fort Lyon. The incidents of this disaster deserve historical mention. A detail of twenty-six careful men were in the magazine, engaged in examining, sizing and refilling the shells. Friction upon the powder of one fired it in the hands of a soldier, and it unfortunately flew through the open vent right into the magazine. One shell, and another, exploded; then the whole store of ammunition blew up. Twenty-one of the detail were instantly killed. Two have since died; the remaining three are frightfully injured. Officers' tents parallel to the magazine were blown to tint, almost. The officers within them were unharmed. Everything exposed to the lateral force of the explosion was translated. Private MUNSON, while passing his beat on the parapet, was hurled through the air one hundred yards beyond the fort into a clump of bushes, with his musket in his hands. It is a positive fact that he sustained no serious injuries, and in ten minutes afterward he was back again upon his path, walking with his piece at his shoulder. Another sentinel was thrown fifty yards out of the fort into the ditch, with his musket in his grasp. Some officers happening to pass, he gathered himself up, face and hands begrimed with powder, and his clothes in shreds, and, with soldierly habit, presented arms. Another sentinel, knocked endwise, arose unharmed, with the stock of his musket blown off by a piece of shell, the barrel only remaining in his hands.

The wife of Adjutant HARRMAN, seated in a tent seventy yards distant from the magazine, was struck by a fragment of shell in the arm, breaking it in two places. Ordnance Sergeant MEARNY was seated with his family at dinner in a board tent, distant from the magazine twenty yards. The tent was shivered into splinters, yet none of the inmates were injured. Most of the temporary buildings inside the fort were demolished, and the large logs forming the roof of the magazine were scattered over the grounds. The force of the explosion was so great as to prostrate everybody in the fort.

Killed and Wounded—*All of the Third Battalion New-York Artillery*.—Killed: Lieut. L. Kuhne, in charge of the detail in the magazine; Fred. Ebber, Co. B; H. Hildebrandt, Co. D; Sergt. Jno. King, Co. A; C. Ridge, Co. B; D. Emerich, Co. E; L. Heim, Co. C; A. Moritz, Co. A; Corp. Entremann, Co. E; Sergt. E. Tehl, Co. C; Privates Kuhn, Co. E; Biewald, Co. D; C. Scheid, Co. E; —— Kunze, Co. C; —— Dillman, Co. A; Chas. Wendt, Co. B; Frederichs, Co. A; John Jenne, Co. A; F. Luiz, Co. E; Risner, Co. E; A. Weltzer, Co. E.

Wounded—Corporal Messinger, Co. E, burned badly; Corporal Charles Barn, Co. E, leg broken; Corporal J. Riebberger, Co. C, leg amputated; John Eckert, Co. A, leg broken; Jacob Diebold, Co. D, burned; Lieut. Engles, Sergeant Weinbrenner, Co. D, Private Mahler, Co. A, Private Esher, Co. A, Sergeant Goeble, Co. C. The last five are only slightly wounded.

UNAUDITED CLAIMS.

Seventeen thousand unaudited claims are on file in the Second Auditor's Office. These claims are for services rendered principally in May and June of last year, by soldiers in the fatal Peninsula campaign, and in BUELL's campaign in the Southwest. The Bureau is more than a year behind in its business.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS.

Partial returns from the ports of entry below mentioned show that the customs duties will amount this year probably to $70,000,000. The receipts thus far reported are:

May, Newburyport	$7,422	May, Boston	$621,296
May, Salem	11,031	May, New-York	3,921,442
May, Providence	9,345	May, Philadelphia	268,736
May, Bristol	2,191	May, Baltimore	311,628
May, Newport	6,726	May, St. Louis	1,646
May, New-London	3,136	May, Pascagoula	619
May, New-Haven	29,170	April, Portland	62,629
May, Oswego	4,555	April, Detroit	6,828
May, Niagara	2,606	April, Chicago	19,461
May, Buffalo	2,929	April, San Fran'co	248,116
May, Delaware	7,197	April, Cincinnati	6,176

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 10.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

A gentleman connected with the army, just returned from Martinsburgh, Va., says a reconnoissance having been made as far as Strasburgh, no enemy was discovered. No apprehensions of a rebel raid existed there. Our troops, however, are awake to all contingencies.

A VISIT TO THE ARMY.

A party consisting of Secretary CHASE, Senator SUMNER, and several others, including ladies, returned from a visit to the Army of the Potomac to-day.

PARDONS.

The President, to-day, pardoned JAMES BAIRD, convicted at the April Term of the United States District Court for Delaware of attempting to rob the mail, by assaulting the person having charge thereof, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary of said State.

The President has also pardoned WILLIAM W. BAIN, convicted at the October term of the United States District Court for Minnesota of counterfeiting coin, and sentenced to imprisonment in the State Penitentiary for a period of five years.

NAVAL.

Capt. THOMAS T. CRAVEN has been ordered to relieve Commodore TURNER of the command of the iron-clad steamer *Neshaminy*; and Commander F. A. M. CRAVEN has been ordered to the command of the iron-clad steamer *Passaic*.

PAYING PAROLED PRISONERS.

Paroled prisoners, perhaps to the number of 4,000, are being paid off at Camp Convalescent.

FROM UTAH.

Col. EVANS, of the Second California regiment, in a dispatch dated Camp Douglas, Utah Territory, April 17, while officially communicating a splendid victory over the Indians, reports that the Mormons stood around the street corners in the town of Pleasant Grove, and on the tops of houses and haystacks, complacently looking on, and apparently well pleased at the prospect of six Gentile soldiers being murdered by 75 or 100 Indians. He adds:

"Comment is unnecessary, further than to say that Lieut. HEMMEMAN believes and thinks that he has *prima facie* evidence of the fact upon which to found his belief, that the savages were informed by the Mormons of his presence in the town with only five men, and, as they supposed, a wagon load of provisions, bound for Fort Bridger, and that it was an arrangement between some of the Mormons and the Indians to murder his little party, take the property and divide the spoils."

Resistance to the Enrollment in Pennsylvania.

MCCONNELLSBURGH, PENN., Wednesday, June 10.

The enrollment meets with great resistance among the sympathizers with the rebellion in Fulton County. Some of the enrolling officers have been rotten-egged, and threats have been freely made against their lives. In some instances they have been shot at by parties concealed in woods. Attempts are being made to deter officers from their work. The barn of WM. H. POWELL (enrolling officer for Thompson Township) was fired by a hand last night, and entirely consumed, together with all the stock, farming utensils, &c.

THE CHARLESTON FIGHT

Admiral Dupont's Charges against Chief Engineer A. C. Stimers.

Proceedings of the Naval Court of Inquiry.

This Court, consisting of Admiral GERSHOM and Commodores STRINGHAM and NICHOLSON, is still in session at the Marine Barracks. The following are the charges:

CHARGE FIRST—Falsehood.

Specification—In this that between the 11th and 13th days of April, 1863, the said ALBAN C. STIMERS, a chief engineer in the United States navy, being then on board the steamship *Arago*, by the authority and direction of the Rear-Admiral SAMUEL F. DUPONT, commanding the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron—the said *Arago* being on her passage from Port Royal, South Carolina, to New-York City via Charleston harbor—did, at the table of said steamer, in the presence of officers of said steamer, and other persons, a number of whom were correspondents of the public Press, and at divers other times during the passage of the said steamer, falsely assert, knowing the same to be untrue, that he was told by one or more of the commanders of the iron-clad vessels engaged in the attack upon the forts and batteries in Charleston harbor, on the 7th day of April, 1863, that the attack of that day ought to have been renewed; and that they did further state to him that the said iron-clad vessels were in its condition to renew it; and the said ALBAN C. STIMERS did further falsely assert, knowing the same to be untrue, that several of the commanders of the said iron-clad vessels had said to him, or in his presence and hearing, that the said commanders were, after the attack aforesaid—"but for receiving the engagement," or words to that effect.

ALBANY SECOND.—Conduct unbecoming an officer of the navy.

Specification—In this that between the 11th and 13th days of April, 1863, the said ALBAN C. STIMERS, a chief engineer in the United States navy, being then on board the steamship *Arago*, did, at the table of said steamer, in the presence of officers of the said steamer, New-York City, the United States naval service, and injure the professional reputation of his superior officer, Rear-Admiral S. F. DUPONT, commanding the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, in terms unbecoming the circumstances and his position as an officer of the navy, by the fact of the conduct of his superior officer, Rear-Admiral S. F. DUPONT, in the attack upon the forts and batteries in Charleston on the 7th day of April, 1863, and did with the like intent, knowingly make false statements, using among other things the following improper expressions, words in substance as follows: "I Timers, on the 8th day of April, 1863, in good condition on Wednesday, the 8th day of April, 1863, after they had undergone some slight repairs, to renew the attack, as they had been, to commence at the day before. That they could go into Charleston in spite of guns, but Admiral Dupont would not renew the attack; that the Admiral was too much prejudiced against the Monitors to be willing to give them a fair trial."

(Signed,) S. F. DUPONT,
Rear-Admiral Commanding,
South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Several witnesses have been examined, none of whom sustained the charges.

The following testimony, taken yesterday, is the most important and interesting yet received:

Charles C. Fulton, called by the Judge-Advocate:

Q.—What is your name and what is your occupation?

A.—My name is C. C. Fulton, and I am the Editor and proprietor of the *Baltimore American*.

Q.—Were you not a passenger on board the steamship *Arago* on her homeward passage in April last; if yes, when and where did you join that ship and when did you leave her?

A.—I was a passenger on board the *Arago* in the month of April last; I joined her off Charleston bar and left her at Fortress Monroe; I joined her on the 11th.

Q.—Do you know Chief-Engineer Alban C. Stimers, of the United States navy; if yes, how long have you known him; and was he a passenger on board the *Arago* at the time you have referred to?

A.—I do know him, and have known him since the fight of the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*, in March, 1862; he was a passenger; he went on board with me; I left him on board when I left the ship; he went on to New-York.

Q.—During the time you were a passenger on board the *Arago*, as you have said, did you have any conversation with Chief-Engineer Stimers respecting the failure to renew the attack on the forts at Charleston, which had been made by the United States naval forces on the 7th day of April last? If yes, relate such conversation.

A.—I had a great deal of conversation with Mr. Stimers, both during the passage and previous to that, having been with him nearly two months; it is difficult for me to separate the conversations, which were continuous, before we went on board the *Arago*, and afterwards; they were all, however, strictly private conversations, and never, in the presence of third parties; I heard Mr. Stimers say that he visited all the monitors on the morning of the 8th of April, at the request of Admiral Dupont, taking with him workmen to repair the damages; he had some 40 or 49 mechanics with him for that purpose; that he visited all the vessels, leaving workmen on them whenever required, with the materials for the repairs; that having done so at one o'clock on that day, he proceeded to the flagship *Ironsides*, and reported to Admiral Dupont that the vessels were all in a condition for immediate service; that he was then told by the Admiral that he had determined not to renew the attack; that on his leaving the various vessels they were all anticipating signals to prepare to get under way to renew the fight at one o'clock that day; that he heard nothing of an intention not to renew the fight until it was communicated to him by Admiral Dupont; that though he had no direct communication with the commanders of the Monitors, there was every indication of preparations on their part to renew the fight; that on his return from the *Ironsides* to the *Bricsson*, his headquarters, he communicated the fact to some of the vessels that the fight was not to be renewed, which created great surprise among the junior officers of those vessels; he made no mention of the opinion of any of the Commanders further than that Commander Raymond Rodgers had told him that the Admiral had determined to renew the fight, but had been persuaded not to renew it by all the Monitor captains; I heard him say that one of the executive officers—but I do not remember the vessel or the officer—told him that he felt personally disgraced by the failure to renew the fight, and he desired to be relieved from the squadron as soon as possible; I have heard him say that he believed that Admiral Dupont would have renewed the fight if he had not been influenced by others; these conversations were strictly private, and have always been so regarded by me; these conversations have never been published, so far as I know, at least from me.

Q.—During the time you were a passenger on board the *Arago*, at the time to which you have referred, did Chief Engineer Stimers say to you, or in your presence that the Monitors were in as good condition on Wednesday, the 8th day of April, 1863, after they had undergone some slight repairs, to renew the attack as they had been to commence it the day before, or words to that effect?

A.—He told me he had reported them to the Admiral before one o'clock on the 8th of April, as ready for immediate service; I remember that he said that they were in as good condition on the day after the fight as they were when the attack commenced; he, however, considered their general efficiency as impaired.

Q.—Did not Chief-Engineer Stimers say anything to you or in your presence, during the passage aforesaid, impeaching the ability of the Monitors to go into Charleston in spite of the obstructions? If yes, what did he say on that subject?

A.—I never heard him say he believed the Monitors could enter Charleston Harbor, though he did frequently say to me that the attack on Sumter on the 7th of April last was not an earnest one, and that the Monitors were organic, in his opinion, of renewing the attack; he had in his charge the Ericsson rafts and torpedoes which were intended to remove the obstructions in Charleston harbor, and had real faith in their ability to remove any obstructions inside of Fort Sumter; he frequently told me that in his opinion if the rafts had been used the Monitors could have reached Charleston; he expressed disappointment and chagrin at the unwillingness of Admiral Dupont and the fleet officers to examine the rafts and torpedoes, or to listen to him; he has attempted to explain that, however, he never expressed confidence in the ability of the Monitors, without the aid of the rafts, to succeed in entering the harbor of Charleston.

Q.—Did not Chief-Engineer Stimers at any time during the passage aforesaid, say to you, or in your presence, any something respecting Admiral Dupont being prejudiced against the Monitors? If yes, what did he say on that subject?

A.—I don't think he ever said anything to me about Admiral Dupont being prejudiced; he, however, intimated to me that there was a prejudice existing on the part of some of the officers of the fleet; he frequently said to me that he thought that Admiral Dupont would have renewed the attack if it had not been for the influence of some of those who were prejudiced.

Q.—Did, or not, Chief-Engineer Stimers at any time during the passage aforesaid, say to you, or in your presence, anything respecting the fairness of the trial which the Monitors had in the attack of the 7th of April last? If yes, what did he say upon that point?

A.—All that he said to me, or in my presence—he never conversed with me except privately—in reference to the attack, was that he had reported to the Admiral that the defensive power of the vessels was but slightly impaired, and the offensive powers unimpaired.

Q.—Did Chief-Engineer Stimers, at any time during the passage aforesaid, say to you why the attack of the 7th of April was not renewed?

A.—He told me that Commander Raymond Rodgers informed him that the Commanders of all the iron-clad visited the Admiral on the night of the 7th of April, at which time the Admiral had determined to renew the fight at one o'clock the next day; but, on hearing the reports of the Commanders of the Monitors, he had retired without expressing any change in his determination to renew the fight until the next morning, but on rising on the morning of the 8th, he announced his determination not to renew the fight.

Q.—Did Chief-Engineer Stimers, at any time during the passage aforesaid, say to you, or in your presence, that he had been told by one or more of the Commanders of the iron-clad vessels engaged in the attack of the 7th of April last, that the attack

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

The Rebels Driven Out of Monticello.

GEN. CARTER IN PURSUIT.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 10.

Gen. CARTER's forces, which for some weeks have been guarding the north bank of the Cumberland, opened the firing yesterday, and drove the rebels under Pegram out of Monticello.

At the last accounts our forces were pursuing the flying rebels. A number of prisoners, horses and rifles were captured.

No loss on our side.

Affairs in Lexington—The New Twenty-third Army Corps, &c.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Monday, June 8, 1863.

Gen. S. D. STURGIS has just assumed command of this District, relieving Gen. HASCOM. Gen. STURGIS also supersedes Gen. CARTER.

There is much mystery attending movements in this quarter just now, and much speculation in the minds of the people.

The new Twenty-third Army Corps is being gathered together very fast. The movement of troops has begun. Gen. STURGIS declared his General Order No. "one," naming his staff, as follows: Lieut. Col. WM. S. KIZE, Thirty-fifth Massachusetts, A. A. A. G., Provost-Marshal General and Chief of Staff; Col. WM. P. SANFORD, Fifth Kentucky cavalry, Chief of cavalry; Capt. H. C. BACON, Eleventh New-Hampshire Volunteers, Judge Advocate; Surgeon G. G. SHUMAN, Medical Director; Capt. H. J. LARRABEE, A. Q. M., Chief Quartermaster; Capt. MORGAN BELL, New-York C. S., Chief Commissary; Lieut. N. H. RIDENAUR, Eighteenth Kentucky, Chief of Ordnance.

There was a terrific locomotive explosion on Saturday, at Nicholasville, twelve miles from here, by which five men lost their lives, and some twelve were wounded. The locomotive was standing on the switch preparatory to making up the train for this place. The engineer and fireman were both off the engine, which was left to take care of itself, when steam was observed to be up to 115 pounds, and in a few seconds the boiler exploded with the above results, evidently through sheer carelessness of those who ought to have been in charge.

To-day is County Court day, and the streets are filled with country folks, and auctions abound on all sides, including one of Government cattle. G.

Loyal Union League Meeting at Trenton, N. J.

TRENTON, Wednesday, June 10.

The meeting of the delegates to the Loyal Union League State Convention was held to-day. There was quite a number of the leading men of the State present. A State League was formed, with Hon. CHARLES S. OLDEN as President, and a Vice-President from each Congressional District, throwing away all political prejudices and obligations for the Union. This is the basis of the organization. Resolutions were adopted strongly declaring the Union above all party considerations. A Committee of Correspondence was appointed, with a view of forming county and township leagues. A State Central Committee was appointed. An address to the people of the State was reported and adopted, urging that the rebellion must be put down at any cost.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. L. P. HARRETT takes his benefit at the Winter Garden this evening. "London Assurance" is the play selected for the occasion, Mr. HARRETT assuming the character of *Dazzle*, Mr. J. MARSH, *Sir Harcourt Courtly*, Mr. J. H. DAVENPORT, *Dolly Spanker*, and Mrs. GLEDSMANE, *Lady Gay Spanker*.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price Five Cents.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different Departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad; made special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are others' inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY TIMES," or news summary—being a condensed synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both political and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and convenient, classified form all news of interest, and makes it a work valuable at a glance to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $18; twenty copies one year, $32. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

A Cheap and Handsome Pair of Summer GAITERS FOR $1.—CANTRELL is disposing of a large variety of colored Gaiters, suitable for Spring and Summer wear, at less than cost. S. CANTRELL, No. 613 Broadway, between 11th and 12th-sts.

The Best Sewing-Machine in the World.—Wheeler & Wilson, with its valuable improvements, entirely overcomes all imperfections. They are superior to all others for family and manufacturing purposes. Store No. 505 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Artificial Limbs, by E. D. Hudson, M. D., New-York, Astor-place, Clinton Hall, up stairs. U. S. patents and premiums furnished without charge, by order of Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND, U. S. A., and Surgeon Medical, U. S. A.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Exquisite,

Delicate and Fragrant Perfume.

Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful

Flower from which it takes its name.

Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.

A sample bottle open for inspection.

PHALON & SON,

Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Lyon's

MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.

The original and certain Vermin Exterminator. The extraordinary effects of this article for killing Roaches, Ants, Bugs, Fleas, &c., and for preserving Furs, Cloths, Furniture, &c., from Moths, has been tested for 10 years, and warranted reliable. It is free from Poison.

Beware of imitations and counterfeits. Each flask has the signature of E. Lyon.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, certain death to rats and Mice. Sold by all druggists and furniture dealers.

DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., Agents,

No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

To Operators Like Magic.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels. Perfectly safe in all cases, of millions of mothers can testify.

Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Office No. 48 Day-st., New-York, and No. 205 High-Holborn, London, England.

Foote's Patent

UMBRELLA LOCK STAND,

is at once ingenious and useful. Its introduction into counting-rooms, hotels, offices and halls, and other places of public and private resort, must become general.—New-York Times. Office No. 605 Broadway, New-York.

In Selecting a Sewing-Machine, be sure to combine the ornamental with the useful. A machine which will both sew and embroider is a perfectual delight. The GROVER & BAKER Machine, No. 495 Broadway, is perfect in both these respects. This is the only machine which both sews and embroiders.

Round Hill Hotel, Northampton, Mass., overlooks the broadest and most beautiful portion of the Connecticut Valley, and is in proximity to Mount Tom and Holyoke, of world-wide celebrity, with carriages running almost hourly between.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machines.

With valuable improvements.

Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Gold Pens.—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.

Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous, natural color. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Piles.—Pyne's French Pilenolin, a Specific for the piles. This is no liniment, ointment, salve, pill or electuary, but a new mode of relieving and permanently curing the piles. A cure guaranteed or the money refunded. Sent free by mail on receipt of $1. The trade supplied on liberal terms. Directions in English, French, German and Spanish.

R. PYNE, No. 712 Broadway.

New Sewing Machines to Rent

HICKS & COMPANY, No. 430 Broadway,

East side, three doors below Broome-st.

Straw Hats.

A large and varied stock of STRAW HATS, for both old and young, together with FRENCH SOFT HATS and TRAVELING CAPS, MILITARY HATS and CAPS in every variety at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway, under the Museum.

A Cheap and Handsome Pair of Summer Gaiters for $1.—CANTRELL is disposing of a large variety of colored Gaiters, suitable for Spring and Summer wear, at less than cost. S. CANTRELL, No. 613 Broadway, between 11th and 12th-sts.

Neuralgia and Rheumatism.—Persons afflicted with either of these diseases are earnestly desired to try STURGIS' ELECTRIC COMPOUND, a remedy which is more effective than anything ever before discovered. S. W. WILLIAMS, Proprietor, Boston. D. S. BARNES & CO., New-York, No. 202 Broadway, General Agents.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c.—Manufactured only by F. G. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st., between Grand and Howard sts. Price 50 cents per box.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and Dresses hair elegantly. BOGLE'S Electric Hair-dye, any shade, natural and life-like. Surpasses everything. Try. Be convinced. W. BOGLE, Boston. Sold everywhere.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only house of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

BROWN—PROUSE.—In Montreal, on Wednesday, June 3, SAMUEL H. BROWN, of New-York, to ANNIE STELLA, daughter of Geo. F. Prouse, Esq., of the former city.

MASSONNEAU—WEAVER.—On Wednesday, June 10, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. C. W. Bridgeman, Mr. CHARLES W. MASSONNEAU, of Red Hook, N. Y., to Miss LOTTIE S. WEAVER, of Albany, N. Y. No cards.

PLATT—MANN.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 10, at the Anthon Memorial Church, by Rev. Mr. Scott, FRANCIS E. PLATT to SARAH E., youngest daughter of Joseph H. Mann, of this City.

THORNE—UNDERHILL.—At Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y., 8th Month, 10th, by friends' ceremony, PETER J. THORNE, of New-York City, to MARY ANNAH UNDERHILL, of the former place.

WHITEHOUSE—WORTHINGTON.—On Wednesday, June 10, at Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, by Rev. J. B. Flagg, D. D., Rector, EDWARD N. WHITEHOUSE to AMELIA STUART, daughter of Henry R. Worthington, Esq.

DIED.

GIFFORD.—In Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, June 9, JOHN ARCHER, son of John A. and Mary A. Gifford, aged 16 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, June 11, at 4 o'clock P. M., from No. 16 Park-place, Newark.

HALSEY.—On Wednesday morning, June 10, JULIA F. HALSEY, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brothers, John, William and Charles Halsey, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday afternoon, 12th inst., at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. ANNA M. ROSENBAUM, Clinton-av., Brooklyn, second house south of Myrtle-av.

HARRIS.—In Moorestown, Burlington County, N. J., on Monday, June 8, EDWARD HARRIS, in the 64th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, June 12, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

JEWELL.—In Clinton, La., on Tuesday, April 21, of typhus fever, WILLIAM HANAY, 5th of Dr. Wilson and E. L. Jewell, of Philadelphia.

LUDLUM.—On Tuesday, June 9, Mrs. RACHEL LUDLUM, relict of Samuel Ludlum.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, June 11, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, Smith-st., near Grand, Brooklyn, E. D.

MARSTON.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, June 9, HESTER MARSTON, widow of Robert S. Marston, aged 87 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Gabriel Van Cott, No. 243 West 23d-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

NOBLE.—In Essex County, N. Y., on Friday, June 5, RANSOM NOBLE, aged 85 years.

OWEN.—On Tuesday morning, June 9, HAZEL H., wife of Edward J. Owen, and daughter of Charles J. Hill, Esq., of Rochester, N. Y., in the 20th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, on Thursday, 11th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 23 Irving-place.

SAGNETT.—In Harlem, on Tuesday, June 9, MARY LOUISE, daughter of Gerbert and Gertrude B. Sagnett, aged 11 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her grandfather, Mr. Robert Bertine, 126th-st., between 4th and 5th ave., this day, (Thursday,) June 11, at 4 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be removed on Friday to Amenia, Dutchess County, for interment.

SOMERVILLE.—In Carmel, Putnam County, on Wednesday, June 10, ARCHIBALD SOMERVILLE in the 26th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his son-in-law, Selah Van Duzer, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Paul's Church, Eastchester, on Friday morning, 12th inst., at 10½ o'clock. Cars will leave 26th-st. for Williams' Bridge at 8¼ A. M., where carriages will be in waiting.

TUTTLE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 9, suddenly, HANNAH, son of Eben B. and Caroline A. Tuttle, aged 11 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, this day, (Thursday,) 11th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 76 Bedford-av., Brooklyn.

WEBB.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 9, WM. H. WEBB, of the firm of Webb & Parrald, of this City. His friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 9 Sandy-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, 12th inst., at 3 P. M., without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 263.—June 10, 1863.

20, 28, 12, 45, 62, 44, 56, 38, 37, 39.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 252.—June 10, 1863.

76, 31, 15, 80, 1, 44, 9, 2, 34, 76, 71, 48, 42.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to

MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,

Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE TIME TO BUY MANTILLAS!

R. A. HAYT & CO.,

No. 361 BROADWAY,

To make room for Fall Goods, offer for the balance of this month to close out their fine Silk and Cloth Mantles

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FINE SILK AND CLOTH TALMAS.

FINE SILK AND CLOTH CIRCULARS.

FINE SILK AND CLOTH SACQUES.

GARMENTS SOLD AT $65 ARE REDUCED TO $35.

GARMENTS SOLD AT $60 ARE REDUCED TO $35.

GARMENTS SOLD AT $40 ARE REDUCED TO $22.

GARMENTS SOLD AT $30 ARE REDUCED TO $20.

GARMENTS SOLD AT $25 ARE REDUCED TO $12.

GARMENTS SOLD AT $20 ARE REDUCED TO $11.

GARMENTS SOLD AT $15 ARE REDUCED TO $11.

GARMENTS SOLD AT $10 ARE REDUCED TO $7.

GARMENTS SOLD AT $8 ARE REDUCED TO $5.

FOWLER'S PILE AND RUMOR CURE,

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

One bottle warranted a *permanent cure* in every kind of Piles; two bottles in Leprosy, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all diseases of the skin. In cases of failure all are requested to return the empty bottles and take back their money. Average 2 bottles in 1,000 returned, and those were fistula. No cases of failure in Piles or Humors. Sold everywhere. All dealers must *warrant it*.

HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, N. Y.

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS

FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE

SIXTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. VOLUNTEERS,

ON THEIR

RETURN FROM THE WAR.

THE MILITARY WILL BE UNDER THE COMMAND OF COL. MAIDHOF.

The procession will move in the following order:

Eleventh Regiment N. Y. S. G., Col. Maidhof.

Twenty-second Regiment, N. Y. N. G., Col. Appleyard.

SIXTH REGIMENT N. Y. VOLUNTEERS.

Mayor and Common Council.

in carriages.

Fifth Regiment N. Y. M. G.

Also,

Detachments of Volunteers, as may feel inclined to

Capt. Otto's troop.

The line of march will be as follows:

Review by the Mayor and Common Council in front of the City Hall, at 5 o'clock P. M., precisely, passing out of Chambers-st. into Broadway, to Union-square, down Broadway to Bleecker-st., down Bleecker-st. to Bowery, down Bowery to Grand-st., through Grand-st. to Broadway to City Hall, where they will be dismissed.

The Sixth Regiment will be entertained at the City Assembly Rooms, at a banquet in the evening, by the Mayor and Common Council.

The proprietors of hotels, private dwellings and manufactories on the harbor, are requested to display their flags during the day.

The Police Department will please see that the line of march is not encumbered after 12 o'clock M.

By order of the Committee on National Affairs,

TERENCE FARLEY,

JOHN MITCHELL,

JAMES T. BRADY,

J. A. BOOLE,

JOHN D. OTTIWELL,

Committee on National Affairs.

ALEX. SHANDON,

JOHN MCCONNELL,

JOHN G. MAYLAND,

JOHN C. WEBSTER,

Committee on National Affairs of Board of Councilmen.

WESTERN SANITARY COMMISSION.

JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, Agent, acknowledges receipt of the following additional contributions for relief of our wounded soldiers at Vicksburgh:

JUNE, 1863.

Collection in Trinity Church, Newark, N. J., by W. F. Mercer $62 47

W. H. 5 00

H. B. 2 00

C. H. C. 1 00

O. E. M. 5 00

Mrs. Alexander Smith 50 00

Edward King 10 00

Ludlow Thomas 20 00

C. 5 00

Cash 10 00

Eaton & Co. 100 00

Cash, to purchase lemons 30 00

Cash 2 00

W. Mackay 25 00

Cash 5 00

No. 15 West 10th-st 50 00

Jewish Congregation of Temple Emanuel 200 00

A. F. 15 00

Otis D. Swan 25 00

George Griswold 50 00

T. H. Delano 25 00

S., in Memoriam 2 00

C. A. B. 20 00

Dayton 5 00

Alfred Pell, Jr. 10 00

Wm. L. Constant 10 00

Lawrence, Gregg & Kingsbury 100 00

DR. STERLING'S

AMBROSIA

is a stimulating oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head; entirely eradicate dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, or from turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.

PRICE $1 PER BOX, containing two bottles.

DR. H. H. STERLING,

Sole Proprietor,

No. 482 BROADWAY, New-York.

For sale by all Druggists.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY

OF

NEW-YORK.

No. 46 Wall-st., corner of William.

CAPITAL $1,000,000

This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates.

INTEREST ALLOWED

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For a period of six months or longer ..... 4 per cent.

Payable on 14 days' notice ..... 3 per cent.

Deposits may be made and withdrawn at any time, and will be entitled to interest for the whole time they may remain with the Company.

Executors, Administrators or Trustees of Estates, and Senate unaccustomed to the transaction of business as well as religious and benevolent institutions, will find this Company a convenient depository for money.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE,

President.

JOHN A. STEWART,

Secretary.

SPRING AND SUMMER.

I have just completed my extensive stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, not surpassed in the way of assortment, taste, style, or price in this City. The Gentlemen's Furnishing department not equaled. Entire satisfaction given, or money returned. Please call and examine for yourselves.

P. B. BALDWIN, No. 96 and 98 Bowery.

LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

14TH ANNUAL REGATTA N. Y. YACHT CLUB.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1863.

The Regatta Committee having chartered the new and commodious steamboat *Virginia Seymour*, to accompany the yachts during the race, she will leave the foot of Christopher-st. at 8 minutes before 10 o'clock, and 17th-st., N. R., at 10½. Refreshments on board. Tickets $1. Apply to CHAS. H. HASWELL, No. 8 Bowling-green.

HARRISON'S DOUBLE-ACTING FORCE AND LIFTING PUMP,

FOR SHIPS, MANUFACTORIES AND FARMS.

Mr. O. M. Gessner, Engineer of the Philadelphia Gas Works, says:

"We have fifteen of your pumps in use, and consider them superior to any other."

Pump-makers and dealers are invited to call and examine it at No. 474 Broadway.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, &c.

Good and cheap, at

WILLARD'S,

No. 264 Hudson-st.,

Corner Houston-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN FURNITURE.—We would call your attention to a new PATENT SLAT SPRING BED BOTTOM, that does not sag down in the middle.

No. 470 BROADWAY.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations in the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

NEW-YORK, May 8.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 520 6th-av."

NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure in testify to the skill of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. This nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,

No. 4 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 120 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in thy head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 18, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a total loss of hearing. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 22 South-st.

No. 22 FORSYTH-ST., ROOM No. 46, NEW-YORK.

J. H. VON EISENBERG, M. D.—*Dear Doctor*: I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. No one can imagine my delight when, after one operation, my hearing was suddenly, and without pain, restored to me, for which I feel very grateful. After being totally deaf—almost shut out from the pleasure of using my necessary a cause—to have it returned, and to hear so distinctly, reflects great credit on you for the immense amount of skill you possess. I shall speak you for what I consider invaluable. I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual roaring in the head, which kept me awake with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of being benefited, as I had tried everything I heard of. I am so entirely relieved to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

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Patented

French Yoke

SHIRTS.

Warranted to fit, and to be

CHEAPER

for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.

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Windsor THE Cravat.
Windsor "WINDSOR" Cravat.
Windsor SCARF, Cravat.
Windsor A PRODUCTION OF Cravat.
Windsor TASTE AND ART, Cravat.
Windsor WORTHY OF Cravat.
Windsor GEORGE THE FOURTH Cravat.
Windsor OR Cravat.
Windsor BEAU BRUMMELL. Cravat.
Windsor THE MOST EXQUISITE Cravat.
Windsor NECK TIE EVER INVENTED. Cravat.
Windsor RETAIL PRICE, Cravat.
Windsor 50c., 75c. and $1. Cravat.
Windsor SOLD AT Cravat.
Windsor PLINY F. SMITH & BLAKE'S, Cravat.
Windsor Introducers of Fashions for Neck Dress. Cravat.
Windsor No. 579 Broadway. Cravat.

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CABINET FURNITURE

WAREHOUSE,

NO. 469 BROADWAY

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Nos. 253 and 255 4th-st.,

Northwest corner of Broadway.

The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture to be found in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established seventy years.

Also, a large assortment of a superior stock of cottage furniture, now ready for the Spring trade.

IF YOU WANT TO BE CURED OF Wasting of the Body, L.Y.D.S.

Summer is the time to use DR. LEATHE'S

YELLOW DOCK SYRUP,

Which *Purifies* the *Blood*, *Invigorates* the Body, gives Tone to the *Nerves*, *Strength* to the *Muscles*, and *Health* to every *Channel*, *Joint* and *Limb*.

One Dollar per Bottle—(which often cures.)

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DR. LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP. Sale [illegible]

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"The results thus far attained by the still incomplete science of Ethnology are here presented in a condensed popular form. No work on the subject of an equally comprehensive character, and presenting the conclusions of scientific research in so recent a date, is to be found in English literature."—*New-York Tribune.*

"Its facts and materials have been gathered from a great variety of sources, many of them inaccessible to ordinary readers. The work has been faithfully done. Mr. Brace has pursued it with patience and caution, and has given us a compact Manual of Ethnology, presenting in a brief space nearly all that is known of a science yet in its infancy."—*Springfield Republican.*

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THE NEW NOVEL,

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The demand for this capital new novel has been something enormous. It was published last Saturday morning, and before night every copy of a first edition of

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THE KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CLUB

Will hold a

MASS MEETING

AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

ON

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 11,

AT 8 O'CLOCK.

All conservative citizens in favor of

THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS, and

OPPOSED TO ALL USURPATIONS OF ARBITRARY POWER,

are cordially invited to attend.

The following and other distinguished gentlemen have been invited, and will address the meeting:

Hon. AMASA J. PARKER.

Hon. ALONZO C. PAIGE.

Hon. DAVID L. SEYMOUR, of Troy.

Hon. RICHARD O'GORMAN.

Hon. JAMES W. TILDEN.

Hon. LUKE F. COZZENS.

Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY.

Hon. EDMUND DRIGGS.

Hon. JOHN G. SCHUMAKER.

Hon. SAMUEL D. MORRIS.

OSWALD OTTENDORFER, Esq.,

B. SLOSSON, Esq.

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N. R. Collins, D. M. Chauncey,

James Thomas, Samuel Thomas,

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NINTH WARD LOYAL LEAGUE

Will meet THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at Lebanon Hall, No. 10 Abingdon-square, at 8 o'clock.

Good speakers will be present and address the meeting. The public are invited to attend.

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RENE H. JOHNSTON, }

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The PERUVIAN SYRUP is a PROTECTED SOLUTION of the PROTOXIDE OF IRON, And strikes at the root of disease BY SUPPLYING THE BLOOD WITH ITS LIFE ELEMENT, IRON. Try it.

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Recruiting Rendezvous, No. 95 Franklin-st.

Only those men disabled in the service, whether still in the army, or honorably discharged, will be received in this

CORPS OF HONOR.

Those capable of performing guard duty and light marches will be assigned to duty in the First Battalion; those who have lost an arm, to the Second Battalion; those who have lost a leg, and are least effective, to the Third

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRIVER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER.
Office, No. 30 Pine-st.
FRIDAY, June 12,
at 10 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building,
By order of the executors of the late Samuel Draper:
Hudson City 7 per cent. Bonds, $500 each, interest payable May and November.
2 Marion Railroad 7 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, $1,000 each, interest payable May and November.
5 Hoboken Central Sinking Fund Convertible 7 per cent. Mortgage Bonds, $1,000 each, redeemable 1883.
5 shares Bank of Commerce, $100 each.
9 shares Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Stock, $100 each.
2 United States 6 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1871, $1,000 each.
Also for account of whom it may concern, at same time:
$5,000 Connecticut 6 per cent. Bonds, due after 1861, interest payable January and July.
$2,000 Vermont 6 per cent. Bonds, due after 1871, interest payable June and December.
$1,000 Hartford City 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1879, interest payable January and July.
$1,000 Great Western Railroad, Illinois, First Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds, due 1868, interest payable 1st of April and 1st of October.
$14,000 Toledo, Logansport and Burlington First Mortgage Bonds, due 1864, interest payable February and August.
$10,000 6 per cent. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, due 1865, interest payable January and July.
$4,000 Chicago City First Mortgage 6 per cent. Water Loan Bonds, due 1867, interest payable January and July.
$3,000 Chicago City Municipal 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1876, interest payable January and July.
50 shares Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co., $100 each.
50 shares Columbian Marine Insurance Company.
5 shares Home Fire Insurance Company.
5 shares Commercial Fire Insurance Company.
15 shares Bowery Fire Insurance Company.
15 shares Arctic Fire Insurance Company.
15 shares Importers and Traders Insurance Company.
$1,000 Sun Scrip 1859.
$1,000 Sun Scrip 1862.
$1,000 Pacific Mutual Insurance Scrip 1861.
$1,000 Great Western Insurance Scrip 1862.
Securities will be received for the above sale till THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

A. M. CRISTADIE, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE.
RICH DIAMOND AND GOLD JEWELRY, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, SILVERWARE, &c.
A. M. CRISTADIE, No. 18 Park-place, will sell on THURSDAY, June 11, 1863, at 10 o'clock, the largest assortment of fine-class goods offered at auction this year, including in part of coral, ruby, onyx, lava, jet, pearl and turquoise sets; studs, sleeve-buttons, necklaces, bracelets, spectacles, keys, slides, seals, earrings, crosses, thimbles, a large line of gold guard, fob, vest and watch chains, in great variety of styles.
Also,
A large line of first-class
DIAMOND GOODS,
Consisting of Brooches, Rings, Earrings, Studs, Buttons, and Bracelets, in single stone and cluster settings.
Also, a large assortment of gold hunting and open face, stem-winding and patent Lever, ladies' enameled and diamond Watches.
Also, a large lot of Silver Ware and Jeweler's Tools, Materials, &c.
A majority of the above stock is from the manufactory of Lyman Chamberlain, Esq., of this city.
Also, about seventy-five carats loose brilliants.
Catalogues at sale.
The attention of the trade is called to this above sale, as it will positively be sold without reserve.
The sale will commence at 10 o'clock.

OF VALUABLE COAL LANDS, SITUATE IN THE VALLEY OF GEORGES CREEK, ALLEGANY COUNTY, MARYLAND.
By virtue of a decree in the Circuit Court, for Allegany County, sitting in Equity, in which Peter Stump and Daniel Stump, administrators of George Stump, deceased, are complainants, and Jerry Cowles, J. S. Varnum, H. Hamilton, and Jerry Cowles, Jr., are defendants, the undersigned will sell at PUBLIC SALE, IN FRONT OF CUMBERLAND, MD., on THURSDAY, THE 25TH OF JUNE, 1863, THE TRACT OF LAND CALLED "THE RESERVE OF KILLBUCK," containing 27 acres of land, more or less, with the coal vein FOURTEEN FEET THICK, OF GEORGES CREEK COAL, very accessible. The mines are open and ready for a large trade in coal, connected by rail with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Plans and specifications of the improvements, &c., may be seen at the office of the undersigned, or at the office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in Baltimore, Md., or at the office of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, in Georgetown, D. C., on the day of sale.
Terms of sale—Cash.
THOMAS J. MCKAIG, Trustee.
WILLIAM W. MCKAIG, Trustee.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
REFEREE'S SALE OF AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT THROGG'S NECK.
By order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Robert B. Martin, referee, E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, June 13, 1863, at 4 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, the elegant property situated at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, Long Island Sound, being the residence of the late Dominick Lynch Lawrence, situated on the road from the village of Westchester to Fort Schuyler, and within a short distance of the Fort.
The property consisting in all of 131 acres, will be sold in plots of from 5 to 37 acres.
The elegant mansion, together with the outbuildings, will be sold with 52½ acres of land, making a desirable residence.
There are several very fine building sites, offering a rare inducement for a country residence.
The whole comprising the most beautiful country seats in the county of Westchester. Maps of the property may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.
SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.
CLINTON H. OSGOOD will sell on FRIDAY, June 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 52 Cedar-st., near Broadway—Feather beds, cribs, cradles, French bedsteads, card-tables, lounges, tea-table, mahogany centre-table, painted bureaus, mahogany and other bedsteads, spring mattresses, make-beds, cane seat chairs, kitchen-tables, mahogany sofas, stoves, clocks, cottage-bedstead, mattresses, washstands, Brussels carpets, three rosewood parlor stifles in brocatel, standing desks, bookcases, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
TRUSTEE'S SALE, FOR BENEFIT OF CREDITORS, OF AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER, WITH VALUABLE WATER FRONT, BETWEEN TARRYTOWN AND SING SING.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Liberty-st., New-York:
The handsome and commodious Gothic stone mansion house, with about 21½ acres of ground, beautifully located, commanding a fine view of the Hudson River. It is known as the Moorings, being the late residence of John G. Coster, and formerly the residence of the late Commodore Perry, and adjoins the country seat of W. H. Aspinwall, Esq. The house is built in modern style, two stories high, with attic and basement, and it contains sixteen rooms, hot water on first and second floors, bath-room, double water, &c.; water-closets and pipes for gas, and other modern conveniences; capable stables, sheds, ice-house, new Gothic lodge. The roads are macadamized and in good order, and the grounds are beautifully located and handsomely laid out, with fine lawns. The garden is large and well stocked with fruit and vegetables, fine old forest trees. There is a water-frontage of nearly 600 feet, with dock. The property will be sold in one parcel or divided as follows:
The mansion, barns and outbuildings, with the dock and about 8 acres.
Second, a beautiful strip of about 11 acres, all fronting and overlooking the river.
Third, the meadow land lying on the Highland Turnpike, containing 2½ acres, including the handsome lodge and barns. The right of way to be open in common.
For further particulars, apply to TAMES W. ROBINSON, at Sing Sing; MARTIN W. SMITH, Auctioneer, No. 38 Nassau-st., New-York, or at the Auction Mart office, No. 2 Pine-st. Title perfect and free from incumbrance.

PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WALL, PINE, 16TH AND 17TH STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Liberty-st., near Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, upon the direction of John E. Devlin, Referee,
Lot 25 x 100 feet, with the right of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, now known as No. 11 Wall-st., being in part 2 1-12 inches front and about 16 feet deep.
Also, two valuable strips of land on the north side of Pine-st., between Front and William-sts., being 8 inches front and rear, by 80 feet and 8½ deep.
Also, a valuable lot, by 100 feet, on the south side of Pine-st., between Front and William-sts., being 25 feet front and rear, by 100 feet and 8½ deep.
Also, two lots on the south side of West 16th-st., 25 feet each by 92 feet 1 inch.
Also, two lots on the north side of West 17th-st., 25 feet each by 92 feet 1 inch.
Maps of the property may be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 2 Pine-st.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, June 18, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Liberty-st., New-York:
The undersigned, trustee of the Chicago Land Company, will, therefore, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the City of Chicago:
749 lots in Sheffield's addition to Chicago.
156 lots in Elston addition, west side of North Branch.
96 lots in Elston addition, east side of North Branch.
67 lots in Wright's addition, east side of North Branch.
3 lots in original town Chicago.
Also, contracts, nearly expired, amounting to about one thousand five hundred dollars.
Also, four contracts, covering 40 lots, on which there remaining an aggregate of about $400,000.
Of these lots 4 contract fronts on a boulevard, equal to 80 feet wide, now being constructed, the 2 contracts, 2 fronting the Lake Park, on the North Branch of the Chicago River, and adjoining the property of the Chicago Hydraulic Company.
The property and effects of the Company are sold.
MAILLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.
Chicago, March 16, 1863.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
SPLENDID COLLECTION OF PICTURES, MARBLE STATUARY, &c.
BY ORDER AMASON.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on the EVENINGS of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 10th and 11th of June, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, (over Dr. Chasin's Drug Store),
THE SPLENDID COLLECTION OF PICTURES, MARBLE STATUARY, LARGE BRONZE AMAZON, FROM THE CRYSTAL PALACE, &c.—The above collection comprises works of the most celebrated European and American artists, including a collection just received from Europe, among them are:
Schoelkopf, Achenbach,
Retzsch, of Dresden, Tassaert,
Van Starkenborgh, Geo. Morland,
De Dreux, A. Bogle,
Bakhuysen, Geo. Shaw,
Frère, Wm. Shayer, Sr.,
Schlesser, D. Teniers, Sr.,
Leskowitz, Schalck,
Vanderlyn, Sebastian, and others.
Chevy Fairchild,
Among the American School are:
L. R. Bigelow, Wm. Hart,
R. Gignoux, Shattuck,
J. Wood, McKinnie,
J. F. Bellows, A. W. Warren,
Louis Lang, Hammond,
W. J. Hays, Hamelins,
J. W. Casilear, Kensett,
Bustard, E. Moran, &c., &c.
Also, the celebrated Bronze Statue, the "Amazon," contained in the Crystal Palace.
ALSO,
Several choice PARLOR STATUARY, &c., "CERES," "PRAYING ANGEL," "SLEEPING BOY," "THE LESSON," "Venus," "Diana," and "Shell."
ALSO, SEVERAL LARGE PARIAN GROUPS.
The above are now on exhibition at the above Gallery, FREE.

DANIEL H. DURBEYE, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES—MARSHAL'S SALE.—BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on SATURDAY, June 13, at 12 o'clock, at E. M. Wheeler & Co.'s store, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, by virtue of writs of Vendition Exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, as above, the cargoes of the following vessels, viz.: Cargo of the schooner Emma, consisting of
SALT, COFFEE AND COFFERAS.
Also,
Cargo of prize schooner Emma, consisting of about 700 bags
TURK'S ISLAND SALT.
Catalogues may be had at the office of the United States Marshal, Nos. 29 and 41 Chambers-st., and at our office, four days previous to sale.
Also,
On board thereof, prize steamship NICHOLAS I., and prize schooner Kline, with their tackle, apparel, &c.
The above vessels lie at Wheeler & Co.'s stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and permits to examine the same can be had at the United States Marshal's office, Nos. 29 and 41 Chambers-st., and at our office, No. 74 Wall-st.
ROBERT MURRAY, United States Marshal.

JOSEPH HEDDEN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, JUNE 12.
At 10 A. M., at the Central Salesroom, Williamsburgh, corner of Pearl, Brooklyn.
LARGE SALE OF GOOD FURNITURE.—Two rosewood pianos, pier glass, two parlor suites, French and mahogany solar chairs, bookcases, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, centre and extension tables, wardrobes, hair mattresses, carpets, oil cloths, &c.; Also one Tryphonia Melodeon, scarcely touched; richly-embroidered white cross shawl, ten sewing-machines, &c., &c.

JOSEPH HEDDEN, Auctioneer.
SATURDAY, JUNE 13,
At 10½ A. M., precisely, at the store No. 12 Fulton-ferry, near Smith-st., Brooklyn.
LARGE SALE OF SADDLERY, HARNESS, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, WHIPS, &c.—Comprising the stock of a wholesale manufacturer retiring from business, and in the store for sale, consisting of 300 assorted men's, ladies' and boys' saddles, 11 sets single and 4 double harness, 115 dozen assorted bridles, martingales, halters, &c., 70 dozen carpet bags and valises, 50 dozen men's and ladies' hat boxes, 175 trunks and valises, &c. Catalogues at the salesroom. Terms cash, in bankable money only.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.
HORSES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &c.
CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell THIS DAY (Thursday), 11th, at 12 o'clock, in front of salesroom, No. 52 Cedar-st., gray trotting horse, 17½ hands high, 9 years old; a fine driver, and never required the whip; will travel inside of three minutes; an unusual fast walker; warranted sound, free family horse.
Also, brown horse, 16 hands high, 9 years old, kind and gentle in every way, and warranted to trot his mile in three minutes; cannot be excelled as a lady's saddle horse.
Also, light wagon, harness, whip, blankets, &c.; elegant coupe rockaway, nearly new; two-seat cut-under park phaeton, but little used; rockaways, depot wagons, shifting top buggies, City-built no-top wagons, six-seat rockaways, double and single harness, new and second-hand.
Also, 20 saddles and bridles, 50 sets hitching.

EDWARD SITTERLEY, Auctioneer.
CHOICE COLLECTION OF ANCIENT PAINTINGS.—BY D. LEVIS & CO., THIS DAY EVENING, June 11, at 7½ o'clock, at his Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, a choice collection of ancient Paintings, the property of a French gentleman, about to return to Europe. This collection has been made at great expense by its possessor, and contains veritable examples by the artists named, and a number of paintings being all the property of one owner:
Vanderwerff, Wouvermans, Greuze,
Netscher, Berghem, Gainsborough,
Curz, Watteau, Ruelle,
Boucher, Mignard, Lely,
Paolo Veronese, Reynolds, Kaufman,
Lodovico Carracci, Breughel, And others.
Also, some exquisite Enamels and Carvings in ivory. On exhibition one week before sale, day and evening, and catalogues ready.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE POSTPONED.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. give notice that the Executor's sale of the valuable property in the town of Yonkers, bidding to the schooner Alberto, advertised to be sold, is postponed to WEDNESDAY, June 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Liberty-st., New-York. This property is situated upon an elevated ridge, and commands a fine view of the valley of the Harlem River, one and a half miles from the Harlem Railroad depot at Williams Bridge, in a choice section of the town of Yonkers, Westchester County, only forty-five minutes from the City, and being divided into plots of five to twenty-two acres each, with good building sites, is well worthy the attention of persons desiring to purchase an attractive country seat. Purchasers generally are cordially invited to visit it. Conveyance can be had at any hour at the depot of the Harlem Railroad at Williams Bridge. A liberal credit will be given on the premises to show them. Maps and all particulars to be obtained of the auctioneers, 2 Pine-st., New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. THEO. T. MORAN THIS DAY RETIRES from the firm of MORAN BROTHERS.
NEW-YORK, 1st June, 1863.
The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a Banking and Stock Commission business, under the firm of MORAN, CRANE & CO., at No. 56 William-st., for the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Bonds, Stocks, Gold and Commercial paper.
THEO. T. MORAN,
late of the firm of Moran Brothers,
A. C. CRANE,
of the firm of Davison & Crane,
WM. R. GOULD, Jr.,
of the New-York Stock Exchange.
New-York, 1st June, 1863.
The firm of DAVISON & CRANE continues its business until Aug. 1 next, when, by reason of the death of Mr. John R. Davison, it will expire by its own limitation.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF HALL, WETMORE & DEARBORN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. THOMAS S. HALL withdraws from the same. The business will be continued by the other partners, who alone are authorized to settle the affairs of the firm and sign the firm name in liquidation.
THOMAS S. HALL,
GEORGE W. WETMORE,
GEORGE B. DEARBORN.
New-York, June 6, 1863.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

REMOVAL.
WOOD BROTHERS,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,
Have removed to Nos. 504 and 506 Broadway, a few doors above Niblo's.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND ROCKAWAY WAGON. Address Box No. 120 Times Office, stating price, &c.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BROWN PONY, sired by Morgan Chief; is suitable for a young gentleman or lady from ten to fifteen. Can be seen at Mr. Clussey's stables, No. 21 Lafayette-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT the Brush Factory, No. 226 West-st., Harper's Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN E. HOPPER.

JEFFINGWELL'S PATENT GAS BOY-LERS for heating gas bills 25 to 30 per cent. saved to by many thousand consumers. Send for a circular. We sell exclusive agencies to responsible parties in the United States. Office No. 149 Nassau-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.
The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the Eastern Indiana, now offer for sale their twelve years of gold, the First, and only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.
These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.
Its route is along the White Water Valley, from Rushville to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best-cultivated and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.
The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise unbroken TRUNK LINE, connecting the great Southwest at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.
The Company is wholly without debt (except its bonded debt) and being strong in local traffic, and connecting with roads that must materially largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.
The published statistics of the Company, together with a map showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, in this City, named below, and from either of those the bonds are only to be had, viz.:
TRUSTEES:
GEORGE A. ROBBINS,
No. 54 William-st.
GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,
No. 67 Exchange-place.
New-York, May 18, 1863.

AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES 5-20 TEN SIXPER CENT. LOAN.
OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEVE & CO.,
No. 30 Wall-st.
We supply these bonds, as Agents, in all denominations, "at par" interest to gold, commencing to the purchaser upon deposit of the money.
The privilege of subscribing to this Loan will cease on and after July 1, 1863.
Orders, accompanied by drafts on New-York or current funds, will receive prompt attention.
LIVERMORE, CLEVE & CO., Bankers.
Also, Dealers in Government Securities and Gold.

INSURANCE STOCKS.
Special attention given to the purchase and sale of Insurance and Bank Stocks, &c., at private sale.
D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer,
(Lists with Adrian H. Muller,) No. 16 Pine-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.
CHECKS on CITY BANKS received in payment.
INTEREST on BONDS in consideration on day of deposit.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND for sale at market rates:
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
VERMILYE & CO.

GRANT & SON,
No. 16 WALL-ST.
Have constantly on hand all descriptions U. S. Government securities.
U. S. 6 per cent. Coupon and Reg'd Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. Five-Twenty Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. One Year Certificates (old and new).
U. S. 7-3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes.
And are prepared to deliver Five Twenty Bonds, with full Coupons, and Interest received from date of subscription.
Certificates of indebtedness collected promptly. Interest received in gold remitted or accounted for at market rate.
Commercial Paper bought and sold.

JOHNS & BRO.
HENRY V. D. JOHNS, JNO. KENSEY JOHNS,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.
We respectfully solicit orders for the sale and for the purchase of City and country property, and would refer to the following gentlemen of this City:
E. H. Lowry, Esq., Banker, Wm. Bard, Esq., Banker,
W. R. Travers, Esq., Banker.
Jacob D. Vermilye, Esq.
Jas. Lenox, Esq.
Messrs. Moses Taylor & Co.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Maturing Certificates of indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.
The gold received for interest on bonds and coupons, deposited by us for market value in currency, at the option of holders.
FITCHIE, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

ARMY AND NAVY BANKING HOUSE.
Commissioned Officers' Accounts adjusted and cashed. Quartermasters', Navy Agents' and Ordnance vouchers purchased.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CASH ADVANCES
Made upon Vessels, Merchandise and all Securities. Address, confidentially, CAPITALIST, Box No. 105 New-York Post-office.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863.
At an election for Directors, held on the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:
JACOB BROUWER, FRANCIS A. THOMPSON,
HUSSEL GEBBINS, THEOPHILUS ANTHONY,
M. L. MARSH, G. S. SATTERLEE,
F. L. FOULKE, F. C. CHARDAVOYNE,
G. S. SATTERLEE, J. HERMAN H. KNIGHT,
JOSEPH JAMISON, NELSON BUNYON,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT, DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
JOHN D. WARD, ROBERT H. BERDELL,
JAMES THOMPSON, JOHN H. FALMAN,
CHAS. H. CLAYTON, EDWARD COTHOUT,
JOHN J. MOLAREN.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board JACOB BROUWER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company.
LIVINGSTON BATTERLEE, Secy.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 10, 1863.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, held on the 8th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected:
FRANCIS A. PALMER,
JOHN BOGERT,
JNO. S. HARRIS,
HENRY L. WELLS,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,
GEORGE H. PLATT,
JOHN R. LAWRENCE,
GEORGE O. PETERS,
FRANCIS P. KUNTZE,
CHARLES BURKHALTER,
JOSEPH RUDD,
WILLIAM A. HALL,
JAMES IRWIN,
DANIEL DEVLIN,
HENRY C. HOULET,
WARREN BARRIOT,
JONA. W. ALLEN.
And the following named gentlemen were elected Inspectors of the next succeeding election, viz.:
DANIEL BARNES,
CORNE. L. EVERITT, and
DAVID E. WHEELER.
At a meeting of the Board, subsequently held, F. A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
J. W. EVERITT, Cashier.

NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Office No. 48 Nassau-st., New-York, June 8, 1863.
AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company held at their office on Monday, the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year, viz.:
Richard Kenny, Anthony T. Hatch,
Richard J. Thorne, Henry G. Delmont,
James E. Cooley, Henry Rowland,
John P. Newbith, Alexander M. Bruen,
Lambert Suydam, Gardener A. Sears,
Christian H. Sand, Nathaniel Briggs,
Charles Yates, Tarrant Putnam,
Paul Spofford, Harvey Weed,
George F. Pollen, Lawrence Kip Embury,
George Griffith, Robert A. Robertson.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, RICHARD J. THORNE, Esq., was unanimously elected President.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, June 1, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE seven per cent. bonds of the State of Michigan, known as the "TUSCONAWAY LOAN," issued under the provisions of "an act providing for a temporary loan, if necessary," approved January 30, 1859, and numbered from number one to fifty, inclusive, dated July 1, 1859, and for one thousand dollars each, redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time after the expiration of two years from the first day of July, 1859, will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, on the first day of July next. Interest will be stopped from and after that date, and the interest coupons that mature after July 1, 1863, must be surrendered with the bonds.
A. G. WENE, State Treasurer.

THE CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, May 28, 1863.
THE STOCK BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed on the 6th day of June next, for one week, to perfect the arrangement for a consolidation with the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company. Parties in whose names shares only stand on the day above named, will be entitled to vote upon the consolidated Company, and to the received report of this Company.
A. STONE, Jr., President.
A. S. Downs, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FRENCH FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 8, 1863.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY-FIVE Directors of this Company will be held at the office, No. 40 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 16th of June instant.
Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

DE WITT C. LAWRENCE, Member Mining Board. ROBT. M. HAZEWELL, Member Stock Exchange.
LAWRENCE, HALSTED & BALDWIN,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 10 WALL-ST.
Orders for the Purchase or Sale of STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD and SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS promptly executed. COLLECTIONS made on all points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA. COMMERCIAL PAPER negotiated. FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE effected at the lowest rates.
REFERENCES.—R. HOE & Co., 29 and 31 Gold-st.; W. V. DE FOREST & CO., 35 South-st.; SIMEON BALDWIN, President N. Y. Ex. Co.; C. J. LAWRENCE & H. FAILE, N. Y.; JAMES M. HALSTED, Pres. Am. Exp. Ins. Co.; GILMAN, SON & Co., 47 Exchange-place; WM. SMITH BROWN & Co., 53 Chambers-st.; HALSTED, HAINES & Co., 374 Broadway.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, May 27, 1863.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may come before them.
At which meeting an arrangement for the consolidation of the earnings of this Company with the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, the Buffalo and State Line and the Erie and Northeast Railroad Company, will be submitted for their approval, which consolidation is to commence the commencement of five years from the first day of January, 1863, per cent of the earnings of the four roads. The transfer books of this Company will close on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until THURSDAY MORNING, June 18, at 10 o'clock A. M.
H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

39TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 128 WALL-ST.
At an election held on 1st inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously reelected DIRECTORS for the ensuing year:
FRANCIS P. FURNALD, JOHN T. BRUCE,
CHAS. BURKHALTER, GEORGE C. PETERS,
FRANCIS A. PALMER, JESSE SELIGMAN,
JOHN BODINE, JOSHUA SUTTON,
FRANCIS Y. SCROALS, ISAAC W. BRIGGS,
JAMES BARNES, GEO. GILLILAN, MD.,
JOHN R. LAWRENCE, ROBERT KNIGHT,
JEDEDIAH MILLER, M.D., GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
BENJ. H. BRIEWELL, EDWARD C. BARNAU,
SAMUEL F. WHITING, BRYANT SMITH,
JEREMIAH H. WADDEL.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, FRANCIS P. FURNALD, Esq., was duly elected President, and CHARLES BURKHALTER, Esq., Vice-President. Also, the usual SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. was declared out of the earnings for the last six months, payable on the 1st of July next, free from Government tax. By order.
JUNE 11, 1863. WM. T. LESSETT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.
At the annual election for Directors of this Company held on the 9th day of June, 1863, pursuant to public notice, at the office of the Company, corner of Broadway and Cortlandt-st., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors and Inspectors for the ensuing year, viz.:
JAMES MURPHY, WILLIAM CLANCY,
TIMOTHY TOWNSEND, JACOB CAMPBELL,
JESSE A. MARSHALL, JOHN J. BRADLEY,
PETER B. EWEENY, THOMAS A. GARDINER,
RICHD. D. CONNOLLY, PETER A. LOWERY,
JOHN D. WASSELL, JOHN J. MINTURN,
HUGH SMITH, LEONARD APPLEBY.
At a subsequent meeting of the said Directors, the following officers and Inspector were unanimously elected, viz.:
President:
JESSE A. MARSHALL.
Vice-President:
HUGH SMITH.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER:
JACOB CAMPBELL.
JACOB CAMPBELL, Secretary.

FINK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
No. 36 Wall-st.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
AGENTS FOR U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
Are prepared to furnish the U. S. FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, direct from the Government, at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST, or PAID, gold interest commencing from date of subscription and payment.
Ar On and after July 1, the privilege of converting Legal-Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds at par will cease. Parties wishing to secure a United States Bond, paying six per cent. interest IN GOLD, AT PAR, should send in their orders before that time.
We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities, for sale at the lowest market rates.
U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes.
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.
U. S. One-Year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., &c.
FISK & HATCH,
No. 36 Wall-st.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 4 Hanover-st.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, MAY 26, 1863.
AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on Tuesday, the 12th instant, pursuant to public notice, the following gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, viz.:
WM. H. HERRIMAN, ABIEL A. LOW,
CHAS. N. TALBOT, ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
GEORGE W. WOOLSEY, JAMES M. HALSTED,
G. TALBOT OLYPHANT, LEGRAND B. CANNON,
ROBERT RAY, JOHN J. ASPINWALL,
SAM'L R. SCHIEFFELIN, JOHN J. CRANE,
JAMES R. TAYLOR.
And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, G. TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, held at the City of New-York, on the 10th day of June, 1863, the following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That the transfer books of this Company be and the same are hereby declared to be open, and that the Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to be made on the transfer books of the Company, and issue certificates for stock, so transferred in the usual manner, and until the further orders of this Board.
(Signed) GEO. TALBOT OLYPHANT,
President pro tem.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the place of election next ensuing, will be held at the office of the Company, in Saratoga Springs, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of June next, at 12 o'clock at noon. The poll will remain open one hour.
W. VARREN, Secretary.
SARATOGA SPRINGS, May 26, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, JUNE 1, 1863.
CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY ENTITLED to Certificates of Profits for the year 1861 are requested to obtain and receive the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.
H. B. LAMFORT, Secretary.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Bought and sold by a regular Broker.
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 52 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by a resolution, ordered a Dividend of Five Per Cent., to be paid, on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds. The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer of Illinois, in the City of New-York, on and after the first day of July, 1863. The Bonds must be presented to the Treasurer the day before the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.
JOHN WALWIP, Trustee.
HENRY GRUNDELL, Trustee.
JUNE 3, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, MAY 26, 1863.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 20th day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 20 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 1st day of June, and remain closed until the morning of the 16th.
By order

MEDICAL.

SECRET DISEASES, SECRET DISEASES.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT. SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

DR. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS are infallible for Fistula, Gleet and Bleeding Piles. Relief in 48 hours. Sold in all towns in all parts of the country. Price 50 cents per box. Sold by all Druggists, and at wholesale by DYOTT & BARNES & CO., No. 232 Broadway, and by Druggists, E. YOUNG, No. 481 Broadway.

IMPORTANT—FOR THREE DOLLARS. Dr. C. BERY & CO. will send their specific for the cure of disease brought on by secret habits and other improprieties, together with a receipt for its manufacture. Address Dr. C. BERY & CO., New-York.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE SHORTEST possible time by Dr. WARD, No. 56 Liberty-st., between Nassau and Broadway. Office hours, 10 to 4 only. No charge of disease. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the most reliable remedies for diseases of the Urinary Organs, in 24 hours possible he has cured most cases of Gonorrhœa and Wrong Treatment. Sites all other complaints. Men and will make one in full with the Medical Book, any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to repair, or if you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or detention from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last, treatise and most obstinate form of Syphilis—the Blood Poison, Mercurial Disease, Rheumatism, Nodes, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, Scurvy, Ulcerations of the Throat and Nostrils, Bone Pains, Nightly Pains, Loss of Hair, Ulcerations of the Tongue, Mouth, Throat, Nose, Skin, Ulcerations of the Limbs, Ulcerations of the Testicles, Gleet, Stricture, Gravel, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Nervous Debility, Impotence, Loss of Sexual Power, Premature Decay, Nightly Emissions, Wasting Away of the Frame, Consumption, Insanity, Epilepsy, Fits, &c. Dr. WARD, No. 56 Liberty-st., between Nassau and Broadway.

SURE CHANCE BY DR. POWERS' SUCCESS. Conducted with the aid of the Hospitals of Paris, where thousands of cases of private disease can receive prompt treatment without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Bubo, Buboes, Gravel, Secondary and constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Impotency, Loss of Sexual Power, Premature Decay, Nightly Emissions, Wasting Away of the Frame, Consumption, Insanity, Epilepsy, Fits, &c. Dr. POWERS' Specific Remedies are the result of 20 years' study and experience, and are warranted to effect a speedy and permanent cure in the most obstinate cases, or no charge

THE SIEGE OF PORT HUDSON.

Interesting Letter from an Officer in Gen. Banks' Army.

The Movement up the Atchafalaya and Down the Red River to Bayou Sara.

Particulars of the Assault and Repulse.

The following entertaining private letter from an officer in Gen. Banks' army has been handed to us for publication: It contains a rough-and-ready view of affairs, from the time the command broke camp in Western Louisiana until the close of the late battle at Port Hudson:

WILLIAMSPORT, Thursday, May 21, 1863.

This morning we were awaiting orders, when suddenly we were ordered to move. We hastily packed up, and at 9 o'clock were off. The day was hot and dusty, and we suffered at first from it. We proceeded two miles up the Atchafalaya to its head on the Old River, where it enters from the Red River. On our way we saw three houses which had been burned by Lieut. Bailey last year, on the Queen of the West. He executed a very simple rule. Whenever any shots were fired at his vessel from any house, he shelled it until he had demolished it. The blackened chimneys were all that remained. The Atchafalaya here is pretty wide. Soon we left it and took the Old River bank. The Old River is the old Mississippi, which once made a huge bend here; but it was cut through at the narrow neck, and the cut-off is the river, and this goes by the name of Old River. Where it enters the Mississippi the debris and mud have made a bar. In time it will entirely fill it up and thus make it a lake or pond. This filling-in is called the bateau and is everywhere formed where the river makes a cut-off in some of its great bends. Shortly afterward we left the bank of the river and entered a wood, where the water stood deep and stagnant; it extends to the bank of the Old River. It ran so until we came to a new and very high levee. The old one had broken and overflowed the country, so the people had made this, and as the road was gone we took the top of the levee. It was pretty thickish. It is not as wide as a wagon. Our artillery would now and then tip over and then we had great times in righting it. It took us three hours to go three miles with ten Parrott-guns. When going thus we made a long halt at Red River Landing. It is where the Red River, the Old River and the true Mississippi all join. The flagship *Hartford* was lying in sight. The village of Red River Landing consists of a store and a house; the house had its front caved in during the time the levee burst, and hence settled about six feet in front. It consequently looked like a house tipped over. We examined the store; it was kept by a Secesh woman. Her husband had fled to the woods, she had no stock except butler, and that she would sell for Confederate money only. We laughed at this idea and bought her out, telling her we were willing to pay her pound for pound. She was very indignant, and said her money would be good long after ours was. A terrible rain-storm now came up. The wind blew with its tropical fury, and we all wrapped ourselves into our India-rubber blankets and trudged on through it. I had to hold on my blanket with one hand and the horse with the other. He was very much disposed to rush through at a heavy pace. I restrained him. After a couple of hours the rain stopped and we had a fine marching time, no more dust, no more heat. We continued down the bank, and at 9 o'clock encamped at Williamsport, making about nineteen miles in our march. The Colonel and myself called on an Episcopal minister to find out the distances in this country. He was a Westphalian and very much of a book worm; he knew many of our acquaintances. He seems to be a very good fellow. He was in favor of things as they were, but yielded to the current of events and floats down with them. He does not indorse Bishop Polk's course. We are pretty tired and will retire quite early, to resume our march at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning.

TENSAS MILLS, NEAR PORT HUDSON, Saturday, May 23, 1863.

We have had a pretty hard time of it, but are now at striking distance from the enemy. Yesterday morning at 4 o'clock we took up our encampment and marched about ten miles to a place just beyond what is called "the village." It consisted of some small plantations owned by half-breeds or mulattoes. They all owned slaves, are said to be strong Pro-Slavery men and Secesh. However, several were very desirous of taking the oath of allegiance, and so the Judge-Advocate of our division and myself concocted an oath and swore them. We made it quite as strong as the usual one could be, but as we did not learn that, used this extempore one. We made them swear good and strong, and then went on our way rejoicing. They will now have to go on stoutly, as the rebs will hang them if they catch them. The niggers tell us they are all a hard set and cannot be trusted. We find the genuine negro hates the yellow man, as he is very hard as a master. We had a pretty easy march. When we reached the river we found three steamers to take us down to Bayou Sara. We left them but a few minutes rest when we took the steamers and our brigades were soon steaming down the Mississippi. On our way down we took our dinners, and in about an hour and a half we reached Bayou Sara. Landing here, we were in a place consisting of four houses still standing and the ruins of fifteen or twenty more. Commodore Porter was here last August, and as the guerrillas fired upon him he gave them fair warning not to fire again, or he would burn down the town. That night the guerrillas fired upon his steamers, wounding a man. The next morning Porter burned down Bayou Sara. The walls of the brick buildings are still standing, and likewise the foundations of the wooden ones. Bayou Sara is a little bayou running in there, and the village took its name from it. It is at the foot of a bluff. On the top of the bluff is another village, which is called St. Francisville. On our landing, we saw a lady waving her handkerchief to us. The Colonel and myself called on her. She was very friendly, and said she had never been so happy in her life; that she was a *Northerner*. (!) She was born in *Missouri*, and had been insulted as a Northerner, as Abolitionist, &c., &c. I had a very fine call; finally we were obliged to leave, and soon we formed our line of march toward Port Hudson. In the meanwhile a storm broke out, and for two hours raged with all the violence of a Louisiana storm. We started as it commenced, knowing that it was necessary to be in communication with Gen. Grover, who had gone by boat to Bayou Sara from Baton Rouge. We were drenched to the skin in a few minutes. I had an overcoat, so I wrapped my India-rubber blanket around me. My long leg-boots soon filled up, and I was in a delightful state. On the way, an old negro woman said that some soldiers were in the back part of her house with a quantity of Louisiana rum. So we proceeded to put a guard over it, broke up six barrels of rum, and arrested a lot of soldiers. We then called at a house where a lady desired very much to see an officer. She told us she was a widow; that her daughter (now dead) had married a son of Gen. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, a Unionist, who had been arrested; she wished us to procure his discharge. We told her we could do nothing for her; so left her, and on inquiring about WICKLIFFE, found that he was a rebel and strong sympathizer with secession. It was very singular, in my opinion, that Gov. WICKLIFFE's son could be other than either a Copperhead or a Secessionist. We had very little difficulty in determining to do nothing in the matter. Meanwhile, we would climb up hills almost perpendicular. If Port Hudson is as steep as these, it will be impossible to take it by storm. However, we are informed that on one side the approach is nearly level. There we have a very fine place to attack. For five miles we passed through a long hedge or rouse about ten feet in height. We have had a long march, and finally halted at a sugar-factory, where we halt for the night. We were tired, wet, cold and hungry. The general officer of the day posted his pickets for the night, and finally I had a chance to lie in our headquarters in a small hut, where was a dog barking which we had had made for us. At 6 o'clock we were off, and after three miles march took up our present position on the north side of Port Hudson. We are in a strong position to prevent the enemy's escape. However we have great fear that they may cut through Gen. GROVER. Two attempts have already been made by them, without success to get out, and as I write this we hear the roar of artillery and musketry about two miles off. We regard it as a feint to distract us while they will cut at us here. We are ready for them. The splendid victory of Gen. GROVER at Raymond, taking six thousand prisoners and seventy-two guns, inspirits our army, and when the enemy hear of it must dishearten them in an equal ratio.

I had a view of the famous one hundred cavalry, under Col. GARRESON, who made the raid, to-day. Our men cheered them as they passed. They are a splendid set of men, and I should like to command them in a charge. We had a good dinner to-day, thanks to an old negro woman, who insisted on my taking it, as we were "down here freeing her." She spoke with a bearty feeling against her Master CHARRIAN. She says she loves us. I said her, as she was too poor to give away anything. This letter is written on an old stool in a cane-field and in the midst of our brigade. I have not as comfortable a writing desk as I might desire, but it does very well in the absence of a better.

In the fight of day before yesterday the One Hundred and Sixteenth New-York fought with great bravery. It held its own against a very superior force until the rest of Col. CHAPIN's brigade came on, when the enemy were driven back into Port Hudson. The fight was a sharp one for a time. The works in front of us are said not to be very formidable. A negro, who was working on them to Sunday last, says they are not strong on this side. The ditch is not over breast deep, and the embankment breast high. If so we can take it by an assault, after giving them a good artillery raking so as to silence their heavy guns. Our brigade has with it Capt. MACK's battery, six 20-pounder Parrotts, and Capt. DUNTRE's battery, six 6-pounders. The Parrotts can rake them at a distance of two miles and the others give them grape at a mile distance.

BEFORE PORT HUDSON, May 24, 1863.

We rose quite early this morning, and had an early breakfast. Last night we were posted in order of battle, rather expecting that the enemy would attempt to escape by putting through our lines; consequently, we had a line so placed that if they attempted to cut through our division, our brigade could give them grape from the guns, four of them 20-pounders, while four regiments, from behind a dense hedge, would give them musketry. It would have crushed any column that attempted it. The night passed without an attack.

BEFORE PORT HUDSON, Monday, at Sunrise.

We have just got up, and are awaiting orders for an advance to attempt the approaches to the enemy's works. Yesterday we advanced a mile and a half to Sandy Creek, a short distance the other side of which are the enemy's out-works. Our brigade was afterward ordered back to cover a road where it was feared the enemy might escape. Lieut.-Col. FOSTER took ten cavalry men and made a reconnoissance down it to see where it led to, and how dangerous it might be. With his escort close in hand he rode two miles and a half, and then found it made so devious a course that it would be almost certain destruction for them to attempt to escape by that route, so he placed four vedettes on the extreme point almost in the enemy's works and returned. Here there was a rebel with his whole family. They were very indignant because yesterday morning, as some of our men were passing that same road they were fired on, and our soldiers gave them the very welcome assurance that if it happened again they would have their buildings burned down. They said that it was outrageous. They were told that if their own men were to find a family here who talked in favor of the Union as freely as they did of the South they would hang them in their door-way. They did not seem to understand the parallelism of the cases. They think the Unionists have no rights, except to guard the rebel property. We gave them a very lucid account of our policy, and then told them all the news, to let them enjoy it. There was a man and wife and three daughters. The sons were in the rebel army. The man said he had not voted for either side. We told him that was whipping the devil around the stump; that the open rebel had more manliness, and commanded some respect, while the sneak was nobody. We left him, telling him that if any more shots were received from the direction of his house, he must expect to see it in ashes, and he and his family would have to look out for other quarters. The man and wife both expressed their hope that the war would soon end. We told them they might expect it before this year was out; that they were nearly or quite played out, and we expected to employ the Summer in polishing them off. We took a position at the junction of Thompson's Creek and Great Sandy Creek. A few boats are up Thompson's Creek, and GARRESON, with his famous cavalry, have gone after them. We must take or destroy them, as they could use them for bridges to make their escape. Yesterday Gen. GROVER's division advanced, but the enemy opened on our line so sharp a fire, that he fell back. Gen. AUGUR came to his rescue, and soon disabled two of the enemy's guns, compelling them in turn to retire. We had more of the details of Thursday's fight. It seems that the Forty-eighth Massachusetts were hotly pressed, and fell back. Two 20-pound Parrott guns were lost. The One Hundred and Sixteenth New-York charged them, and recaptured the guns. They say the spot our division is to try is the hardest of the whole works to take. That nature has done everything for it. We are to climb up a very steep bank, through which run gullies and streams. They expect us to storm it.

In a few days the whole question of who are to be the victors will be decided. Gen. DWIGHT is above us, and we fear they will put us in the reserve, so that we will not get a chance to do much, unless we are repulsed.

TUESDAY, May 26, 1863.

A mile from Port Hudson, in the enemy's intrenchments.

Here we are working slowly into Port Hudson, and for a moment there is a lull, awaiting the conjoined attack on the other side. Yesterday we received orders to advance, and went up a mile, and were left as a reserve to the First brigade, and there remained for orders. Meanwhile I learned that the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment had arrived somewhere on our lines, and received permission to hunt them up. Mounting a small creole pony which JOHN had procured, I rode around our lines to the Baton Rouge road, and not finding them, or hearing from them, took the Bayou Sara road and rode down to Bayou Sara, passing Gen. WEITZEL's brigade on the march to our advance, and made all the inquiries about the regiment. I have no doubt that they are across the river, about six miles from the ferry, and will probably arrive to-day. Then I returned to our old camp, pretty well knocked up with a thirty-mile ride. Arriving there, I found our brigade had advanced toward the works of the enemy. I found JOHN, changed my pony for my large black, and rode on the field, finding that we had a sharp skirmish. Our division had advanced in the woods, keeping up a very severe firing, and steadily driving the enemy before us. They had fought pretty well, and we had not escaped. Dismounting, I advanced to the front, in the line of skirmishers. The firing was pretty sharp. The rest of the Thirty-first Massachusetts had carried two small abattis, behind which their sharpshooters were placed. At the second one they came near taking a 12-pounder—the enemy drove off with it, closely followed by the left company, under Lieut. MOSES. They were within ten rods of it, but the enemy whipped up their horses and escaped. The One Hundred and Thirty-third New-York relieved the Thirty-first Massachusetts, and I accompanied them. They could not find the Thirty-first, and I advanced alone, with my revolver in hand, through the gully, and found that the Thirty-first was there. I then was returning when they hailed me, and were about firing on me when I hailed them, and told them who I was. Finally they were posted, and the Thirty-first Massachusetts drawn in, when an incident occurred which convinced me that very great prudence is necessary. The One Hundred and Thirty-third is left posted on the Port Hudson road, and in front of us, and about twenty rods in advance was a work covering their road. Suddenly five men appeared, then advancing. Had the pickets undeceived themselves, they would have let them advance and take them prisoners. Instead of that they challenged and fired. One fired back and the fire skedaddled. Instantly our pickets fired in every direction and ran. In attempting to stop them I was knocked down, and had my clothes torn generally. After a while they rallied. The One Hundred and Seventy-fourth New-York in reserve, in the rear of the Fifty-third Massachusetts, and just to the left of the One Hundred and Thirty-third, hearing their firing, fired without orders, killing two and wounding three of the Fifty-third. Finally, when all was quiet, and everybody promised to do better, I left and came back to our headquarters, and had my dinner at 11 o'clock P. M., and in a few minutes was sound asleep. This morning I was up at 4 o'clock, and in the advance again. Our men were all in the same position as last night. I had no trouble in finding them, and from prisoners taken learn that less than half a mile are a line of breast works not very high, commanded by ten field pieces and a Parrott gun. They have had all their men massed on our front, believing that here is their only vulnerable point. Our forces are distributed as follows: Gen. BANKS, with his division, on the Baton Rouge side of Port Hudson, and extending to the Mississippi on that side; Gen. AUGUR, on BANKS's right, extending east of Port Hudson to Gen. GROVER, who connects with us. We have the extreme right, and consist of Gen. EMORY's division, and Gen. WEITZEL and Gen. DWIGHT's brigades, all under Gen. WEITZEL. We expect to have BANKS, AUGUR, and GROVER attack when we will push on. We have in the army seventy pieces of artillery, and the sound will be immense, especially as it will be echoed in the woods. Meanwhile, we are awaiting the moment for the ball to commence. If successful, we may be in Port Hudson in a day. Our dead are now being buried near me. It is a mournful sight. The rebels probably suffered more than we did. I find that they do not shoot as carefully as we do. They fire ball and buck, which make ugly wounds, but the buck seldom kills, hence our wounded bear a greater proportion to the killed than theirs do. In the Thirty-first, they have lost six killed and perhaps twenty wounded, while we find a dozen dead rebels, who lie where the Thirty-first were fighting, showing at least two killed to our one at this place. One of them they tell me is a Mason. I shall go and see the body. Meanwhile, before I am too busy for that I shall take a final look at the field.

WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1863.

Same position as yesterday. We lay on our arms all yesterday. We had supposed the charge would be made, but some parts of regiments were delayed in coming up, and so the general attack was postponed until this morning. The order of attack is as follows: The left, under Gen. BANKS, to make a fierce attack to compel the enemy to send a portion of his force there to meet it, meanwhile his artillery playing very heavily; Gen. AUGUR and Gen. GROVER on the centre with their heavy artillery, and we to make the real attack. Our right is to be the extreme right, under Gen. DWIGHT, with two black regiments to storm the works. They to be supported by MACK's Parrott battery; Gen. WEITZEL, the right centre, with his own brigade to storm at the same moment, we is he in the second line. They expect to take the first line of works, and then fall back on our division, who will take the second line, and Port Hudson will be captured. The plan is a good one. But there are so many chances in war, that we may be totally defeated by evening, and perhaps prisoners. I have much confidence that we will enter in several places, perhaps we will make a general race for the first entry. Give me but a good chance and I will try and get in myself. There is a cessation at present. It is the pause of changing pickets preparatory to the final attack. Good bye. If successful I shall continue this in Port Hudson.

TUESDAY, May 28.

Same position as yesterday. We have had a very hard and bloody battle, and have not yet reached Port Hudson. Yesterday morning the ball was opened by the center of DWIGHT and WEITZEL charging on the first outworks, and after a severe engagement they took them. The enemy retired, taking with him his artillery, and after severe skirmishing retired to his second line, where he made a desperate stand. Our artillery played on him and was answered by his own. The Seventy-fifth New-York, Eighth New-Hampshire and Ninety-first New-York, were engaged in driving them in, being supported by the whole of EMORY's division. After driving them into the intrenchments, they advanced the skirmishers, and finally made a desperate charge, carrying the second line and driving the enemy to his last line. This was all up a hill, nearly perpendicular, and the enemy had cut down trees to lay across the river, making it so much the more dangerous, from the very slow pace at which it was necessary to charge. The artillery was meanwhile pouring in grape. The brigade entered less than half its original strength. EMORY's division, meanwhile, led by Gen. PARKE, were under the same severe fire, being the supports. They suffered very much. Our men now began to move upon the rifle pits before the last line. The fire was so heavy as to stagger them, and for a time no headway was made. A battery on the enemy's left was firing on our flanks, completely enveloping us with the fire. For an hour we stood it, losing immensely, when WEITZEL sent to GROVER for reinforcements. GROVER, in an hour, came with his division and supported us, relieving those regiments who were most cut up. After giving them ammunition another charge was made, carrying the rifle pits and the ditch in front of the last works. The works themselves they could not carry. Time and time again it was attempted, but when the heads appeared over the parapet they were met by a volley which mowed them down. We sent now to AUGUR for reinforcements, and Gen. DUNBAR came to with his brigade. A last charge was made and failed. Meanwhile, a little to the right, a part of our brigade advanced until they too were before the last works, but a bayou here jutted in front and prevented a movement, as sounding with poise showed six feet of water. Here their sharpshooters were very effective. If a man showed his head in sight he was picked off. On their extreme right the two negro regiments advanced over the bayou on a postoon bridge, and advanced toward the enemy's works. They found them almost perpendicular to a bayou twenty feet across and seven deep in front. A fire of musketry opened from the top of the bluff and from the rifle-pits at the base down. The fire was supported by their batteries; one of them the heavy one used to shell our gunboats on the river. Their Colonel showed us the sight-inch and one ten-inch shell which had been thrown in on them. They stood up nobly, but it was impossible to cross the bayou, and a retreat was ordered. Slowly they fell back—the enemy not daring to follow them. Hearing our heavy fire, another charge was made and another and a fourth with a like result. They could not get across the bayou. Dunbar meanwhile ordered them to take the battery. They failed. Gen. Georgine was now ordered by DWIGHT to go to them and try and take it. He went over and found the two regiments could not muster over 300 men. Col. Goodrich was satisfied that they could not take the work, for the reason that the bayou so effectually restrained them from attempting it as if it was the Mississippi itself. He communicated his order, however. And a little cloudy it was made with a like result. They stood like veterans, and were mown down, and finally a retreat was ordered, which was made as if by old soldiers.

I find that many secrets are very polite to Col. NATHAN, of the Third Louisiana. They have to admit that no regiment behaved better than they did. They never staggered under a fire from a superior force and batteries of the largest guns known to warfare. On the left, Gen. SHERMAN made an attack and was repulsed, being wounded in his leg with a solid shot. He will probably survive it. Gen. ARNAUDAS, Chief of Gen. BANKS' staff, assumed his command. Gen. AUGUR also made an attack, and was likewise repulsed in the same work, after taking the outworks and a number of prisoners. On the whole, during the day we lost many men and failed to take the main works of the enemy, capturing but four guns, and they field pieces. I judge we will hardly make another attack like that of yesterday.

An interesting episode occurred during the afternoon fight. Suddenly the firing ceased, and it was announced that a flag of truce had been sent in. We all thought they had surrendered, and very few regretted it. All had had enough fighting. It turned out that a Major of a New-Hampshire regiment had put up his handkerchief for a flag of truce to inquire about his killed. The enemy seized the pretext and sent out one, pretending to inquire what was wanted—really to relieve their exhausted men. It was over an hour to find out what the mistake was. The firing then was resumed and continued until night, when it ceased, almost completely, by mutual consent, both parties holding the position they had before the commencement of the flag of truce. I [illegible] at my friends. Col. CHAPIN, One Hundred and Sixteenth New-York, was killed at the head of his brigade; Col. ROBMAN at the head of his regiment. ROBMAN was my most intimate [illegible]. We had said each other good-bye just before [illegible] going into battle, leaving on our last words: Little [illegible] we dream that it was to be our last meeting here. Capt. HUBBARD and Lieut. RADKOWSKY, of Gen. WEITZEL's staff, were both killed. We had taken a drink together from my canteen but an hour before. They were men of the finest talents, and must have made their marks wherever they had lived. Quite a number of my friends were wounded. Fortunately, I was not touched. My position is much exposed, being mounted, and yet in all the major for that reason. It is like shooting on the wing. We had our headquarters on the field, and were sound asleep soon after the close of the battle. About 2 in the morning we were awakened by a heavy shower of grape, which flew around us. It seems that the Ninety-first New-York commenced shooting at the enemy's pickets, and they answered by a shower of grape. Unhappily, both Gen. WEITZEL and Col. GEORGINE's headquarters were in range, and the grape whistled over our heads, but no one of us was hurt. Gen. WEITZEL, however, had a ball strike in the tree, a root of which served him for a pillow, and not more than a couple of feet from his head. In the morning we examined our forces, and gave them the necessary instructions about lying down, &c., and cautioned against unnecessary exposure. About 6 o'clock the firing began to slacken, and shortly after ceased. We went to Gen. WEITZEL for the news, and found that Gen. BANKS had sent a flag of truce, proposing a cessation until 8 o'clock, to allow us to bury our dead, and pick up our wounded. We then went to the Negro brigade to get a road between them and our brigade, and to see whether we could not dislodge the battery which had so annoyed them. I found my way through, and ascending the trees in the neighborhood, had a good idea of our position. I met Gen. ARNAUDAS evidently reconnoitering. He looked thoughtful. I fancy he sees we will have to turn this into a siege, and starve the rebels out. They are much stronger than we supposed the number we expected to meet. I have had many hairbreadth escapes, and do not hesitate to say I do not desire a continuation of the scenes of yesterday. The Colonels, who were in the seven days' fight of Richmond, say they never saw a severer fire than the second hour's work at the right centre. We were in the centre of the cross-fire. You may imagine my position. The cracking of limbs around me; the whizzing of balls and shell; seeing the mangled wounded and dead made such a horrid and sickening sight that, but for the excitement and hope of victory, I should have vowed I would never go into another battle. If we take Port Hudson, it will finish the campaign here. It is now 6 o'clock, and a solitary roar tells me the time has expired, and I must go to the front. I will send word.

MAY 28.—Same position as yesterday. Our truce was yesterday extended until 7 o'clock, and then we went at it again. But we had improved our opportunities; had a good line of fortifications run up to protect our guns and sharpshooters. The sharpshooters are protected by rifle pits, our guns by a breastwork composed of cotton bales filled with earth. We saw the enemy improving their time and so did we. When the firing commenced again, we had a very strong line of sharpshooters, and it was plain they could not drive us. They tried it on the First Louisiana (white) and were repulsed. Our brigade has a skirt of hill level with the enemy's works—between us is a deep gully and a small bayou. We could easily storm it if we could afford the loss of life. I made a reconnoissance along our right, and have found a place where a storming party might carry the works. We are debating whether to try it. The colored brigade will probably try it. We expect to have 10,000 men from Grant's in a few days. Meanwhile the enemy's rations are giving out. Their spirit is not that of despair. Report says that we have killed Gen. BELLE, second in command. It may be false. We have suffered very severely. Governor CLARK was shot at the head of his regiment, as was also Col. SARRS. They do not give us the names of minor officers.

Before closing I will say that I do not expect any more fighting. I think both sides are tired of it, and the affair will be turned into a siege.

We can starve them out in a short time, if our means are information once procured.

I had an opportunity of witnessing the bravery of the Third Louisiana (colored) regiment. They fought with great desperation, and carried all before them. They had to be restrained for fear they would get too far in unsupported. They have shown that they can and will fight well. I hope the Copperheads will now stop their abuse.

Our army fought with great bravery and determination; but we were unable to storm their works without too great loss of life. We have had a skirmish commenced, which will soon, I trust, be able to announce the capture of Port Hudson, which will practically end the war in Louisiana.

AN OFFICIAL REPORT FROM GEN. BANKS.

Operations to May 30.—The Valor of the Negro Troops Indorsed.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE GULF, BEFORE PORT HUDSON, May 30, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

GENERAL: Leaving Sommesport on the Atchafalaya, where my command was at the date of my last dispatch, I landed at Bayou Sara at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 21st.

A portion of the infantry were transported in steamers, and the balance of the infantry, artillery, cavalry, and wagon train moving down on the west bank of the river, and from this to Bayou Sara.

On the 23d a junction was effected with the advance of Maj.-Gen. AUGUR and Brig.-Gen. SHERMAN, our line occupying the Bayou Sara road at a distance five miles from Port Hudson.

Major-Gen. AUGUR had an encounter with a portion of the enemy on the Bayou Sara road in the direction of Baton Rouge, which resulted in the repulse of the enemy, with heavy loss.

On the 25th the enemy was compelled to abandon his first line of works.

Gen. WEITZEL's brigade, which had covered our rear in the march from Alexandria, joined us on the 26th, and on the morning of the 27th a general assault was made upon the fortifications.

The artillery opened fire between 5 and 6 o'clock, which was continued with intensity during the day. At 10 o'clock WEITZEL's brigade, with the division of Gen. GROVER, reduced to about two brigades, and the division of Gen. EMORY, temporarily reduced by detachments to about a brigade, under command of Col. PARKE, with two regiments of colored troops, made an assault upon the right of the enemy's works, crossing Sandy Creek, and driving them through the woods to their fortifications.

The fight lasted on this line until 4 o'clock, and was very severely contested. On the left, the infantry did not come up until later in the day, but at 2 o'clock an assault was opened on the centre and left of centre by the divisions under Maj.-Gen. AUGUR and Brig.-Gen. SHERMAN.

The enemy was driven into his works, and our troops moved up to the fortifications, holding the opposite sides of the parapet with the enemy on the ditch. Our troops maintained their position on the left, after dark, in a dense wood, being exposed to a flank fire from the shadow of a belt of woods, the skirmishers remaining within pistol shot of the fortifications.

[illegible] the 27th, the number of the officers killed and wounded, and still nothing to be [illegible] of the works, which were almost hidden [illegible] the elevation until the mouths of cannon [illegible] of our line I posted the First [illegible] Regiment, Corps d'Afrique, [illegible] the extreme left of the line, [illegible] the enemy, who [illegible] the battery of the enemy, [illegible] very heavy losses, [illegible] holding their position [illegible] with the other troops on the right and left of our line. The highest consideration is bestowed upon them by all the officers in command on the right. Whatever doubts may have existed before as to the efficiency of organizations of this character, the history of this day proves conclusively for them, who were in a condition to observe the conduct of these regiments, that the Government will find in the balance of loyal citizens supporters and defenders.

The severe test to which they were subjected, and the determined courage in which they encountered the enemy, leave upon my mind no doubt of their ultimate success. They require only good officers, commands of limited number, and careful discipline to make them excellent soldiers.

Our losses from the 23d to this date in killed, wounded, and missing, are [illegible] hundred and [illegible] men; some of the ablest officers of the corps. I am unable yet to report many to detail.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, Your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS, Maj.-Gen. Comdg.

HOSIERY, Undergarments, and Men's Furnishing Goods.

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Dress Shirts made to order.

VERONICA QUINQUEFOLIA.

This plant has recently been found to be the most powerful Purifier of the Blood ever discovered in the Vegetable World. It is the most effective Remedial Agent known to man in the Cure of Scrofula, Cancers, Tumors, Erysipelas, and obstinate Eruptive Diseases. Dr. Geneny says "that twelve ounces will restore the blood of an Adult to the purity of that of an Infant." Dr. W. Beach relates the wonderful cure of a Leper by its use. Sent to any address. Price $3; two packages, $5.

Scott & Co., Chemists, No. 760 Broadway.

THE LAST CHANCE.—Yes, the very last chance to see those wonderful little people, the greatest curiosities in the world—Gen. TOM THUMB, his charming little wife, Com. NUTT and MISSES WARREN, at BARNUM'S. They remain only this week. See the Museum advertisement.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLINT'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 32	Sun sets	7 28
Moon rises	1 40	Moon sets	1 [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	3 31	Gov. Island	4 00
Hell Gate	5 [illegible]		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, June 10.

ARRIVED.

U. S. sloop-of-war Marion, Lieut.-Com. E. O. Matthews, Newport 3 ds.

U. S. schooner America, Newport 2 ds.

U. S. steam transport Dahawiet, Baker, New-Orleans June 2, via Fortress Monroe 12 hours, with passengers to Maj. Van Vliet, U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Lieut. S. of Carystort, exchanged signals with steamship Roanoke, hence for Havana.

U. S. steam transport Peacemaker, Gedney, Newbern, N. C., June 6, via Hatteras Inlet, 12 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Lieut.-D. Tibbs, for Boston, inc.

U. S. transport Dudley Buck, Smith, Newbern, N. C., via Hatteras Inlet June 7, with passengers to U. S. Quartermaster.

U. S. transport Decatur, Farge, Washington, D. C., 48 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Alabama, Daley, Washington, D. C., 48 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Beaufort, Ogden, Washington, 48 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Empire, Foster, Washington 48 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer A. H. Bowman, Clark, New-Bedford, with mdse. to R. Bynner.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Dougherty, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Delano.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Leger & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Osprey, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer City of Buffalo, Mooney, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Alida, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Pierrepont, Green, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Florence, Brown, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship War Hawk, (of Boston,) Simmons, Queenstown 47 ds., with wool to order. May 20, lat. 34, lon. 65, passed the wreck of a schooner, of about 200 tons, yards and green, dismasted and water-logged and abandoned, and appeared to have been about three months in that situation. The War Hawk had W. winds nearly the entire passage.

Ship Quantuck, Parish, Havre 45 ds., with mdse. and 219 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. Has had two deaths. May 1, lat. 36, lon. 49 12, fell in with twenty-one islands of ice. May 21, lat. 42 20, lon. 49 11, saw a number of icebergs and quantities of drift ice. June 5, lat. 40 50, lon. 67 38, passed a lot of burned timber and large quantities of cinders.

Bark Mary Frances, Colby, St. Thomas 14 ds., in ballast to R. P. Dodd & Co. Capt. Colby reports that the U. S. ship Shepherd Knapp was lost on one of the adjacent islands. No particulars.

Brig Maria Wheeler, (of St. George, Me.,) Wheeler, Buenos Ayres April 15, with hides and wool to H. D. Brunnes & Co.

Bark Ann Caroline, (Port.,) Gaviola, Oporto 22 ds., in ballast, and with 14 passengers to L. E. Ambuck & Co.

Bark Mary Lincoln, How, rg. Palermo 22 ds.—and from Gibraltar 34 ds.—with fruit, brimstone, &c., to J. T. B. Marwell.

Bark Bergen, (Nor.,) Arneson, Londonderry 28 ds., in ballast to order. On the eastern edge of the Banks, saw a number of icebergs.

Brig Primrose, (Br., of St. Johns, N. F.,) Haily, St. Johns, N. F., 22 ds., with old rope, anchors and chains to W. H. Newman. Time: John Armstrong, a seaman, of St. Johns, N. F., jumped overboard in a fit of delirium tremens, and was drowned.

Brig St. Peter, (Br.,) Grimes, Providence 4 ds., in ballast to B. S. Small & Co.

Brig Henrietta, (Br.,) Doe, Bermuda June 6, with potatoes and onions to McCall & Frith.

Brig Francis Ambur, (of Rangor,) Bartlett, Para 30 ds., with hides, nuts, &c., to Burdett & Everett.

Brig Brothers, (Br., of Sunderland,) Crawford, Sligo 38 ds., in ballast to order.

Brig Boston, Sibley, New-Bedford, in ballast.

Brig R. Young, Cook, Cuba 10 ds., with lumber.

BELOW—Brig Sparkling Wave, of Kingston, Jam.

WIND—Sunset, S. S. W., and light.

Sailed.

Steamships Sidon, (Br.,) Liverpool; Eagle, Havana.

June 9—Steamer Thomas Swann, Ships Dreadnought, Lizzie Southard, Doña Maria Heyn, Von Lettert Lehman, Leichhoff, Invincible, Schr. Sarah Floyd.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 10.—Arr. ships Magellan, Valparaiso; Volant, New-York; ships Susan, Cape Haytien; M. Arnold, St. Marys; U. S. ship Chippewa, Rhode Island and Santiago de Cuba sailed from Cape Haytien May 31, on a cruise. The Meroedita was coaling to sail soon.

Spoken, &c.

Carolina—Dutch brig, from Antwerp for Rio Grande, April 21, lat. 32 03 S., lon. 43 36.

Glenwood—bark, from Messina for Philadelphia, June 8, off the Capes of Delaware.

Java—ship, bound E., was signalized, May 20, lat. 38 30, lon. 43 24.

Maurice—Dutch brig, hence for Curacoa, was passed, June 3, lat. 35, lon. 71.

Trackless—Br. bark, hence for Jamaica, June [illegible], lat. 35, lon. 71.

Willard—Br. bark, of Yarmouth, N. S., steering S. W., was passed, April 27, lat. 36 50 S., lon. 43 16.

Foreign Ports.

At Buenos Ayres, April 16, ships Pyramid, for New-York, about May 1; Alexandria, Snow, from Boston, for Chile, disch.; Rosemont, Rowland, from Liverpool, do.; Hope, Preeto, for Liverpool—will load in River Parana; Frank Haskell, from Liverpool for Callao, disch.; barks Conrad, Salisbury, from Bordeaux, disch.; ann. Volant, Morrison, for Boston, ldg.; to sail about May 1; Gem, Powell, from London, wkg.; brig Fanny, Wicks, from New-York, disch.; ann. and others as before reported.

At Montevideo, April 18, ships Mary Range, Range, from Boston, for Buenos Ayres, just arr.; Golden Rule, from Cadiz for Acapulco; Leonidas, Wood, for St. Thomas; brig Augustina, Fuller, from Cadiz, disch.

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